# 4th Edition

THE

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CRYSTAL PALACE.

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AFRICAN

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17, 1895.

## TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

LLAGE.

GAIETY THEATRE. Lessee and Manager, Mr. GEORGE EDWARDES. EVERY NIGHT, at 8, Doors open at 7.40, THE SHOP GIRL. Written by H. J. W. Dam. Music by Ivan Caryll, Additional Songs by Adrian Ross and Lionel Monckton. MATINEE, TO-DAY, at 2. Doors open at 1.45.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, a New Musical Farce, entitled GENTLEMAN JOE

Words and Lyrics by Basil Hood, Music by Walter Staughter. Mr. Arthur Roberts, supported by a powerful company. Preceded at 7.35 by A WOMAN'S CAPRICE. Doors open 7.2J. Box-effice open 10 to 10. MATINEE, THURSDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE. Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM. THIS EVENING, at 8.20, ALL ABROAD, by Owen Hall and James T. Tanner. Messrs. Charles Stevens, H. De Lange, C. P. Little, John Coates, L. Rae, G. Carroll, C. Frere, R. Lister, and Horace Mills: Miss Kate Cutler, Miss M. Thorne, and Miss Ada Reeve. Doors open 7.45.

MATINEE, TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, -Mr. FREDERICK KERR. Lessee, Mr. WERDON GROSSMITH. TO-NIGHT, at 5 minutes to 9, a new and original farcical play in three acts, describing THE gtrange adventures of MISS BROWN. Mr. Frederick Kerr, Mesdames M. A. Victor, May Palfrey, Gladys Homfrey, Esme Beringer, Messrs. John Beauchamp, G. Farquhar, R. Harwood, and Lionel Brough. Preceded at 8:20 by BETWEEN THE POSTS. Doors open at 8.

MATINEE, TO-DAY and EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3.

TERRY'S THEATRE. Sole Proprietor, Mr. EDWARD TERRY. TO-NIGHT at 8.30, THE PRUDE'S PROGRESS. By Jerome K. Jerome and Eden Phillpotts.

Mesdames Fanny Brough. Doris Templeton, Alice Mansfield, Ettie Williams, Messrs. Arthur Playfair, W. T. Lovell, Ernest Leicester, Arnold Lucy, and Cyril Maude.

MATINEE, TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2.30.

GLOBE THEATRE. -Lessee, W. S. PENLEY. CHARLEY'S AUNT. By BRANDON THOMAS. THIRD YEAR OF SUCCESS. STILL RUNNING. EVERY EVENING, at 9. Preceded, at 8, by THE JOURNEYS END Box-office open MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3.

> TRAFALGAR THEATRE. Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY DANA.

THE PASSPORT, by B. C. Stephenson and W. Yardley. EVERY EVENING at 9. Misses Fanny Coleman, Lydia Cowell, and Gertrude Kingston; Messrs. Yorke Stephens, Altred Maltby, and George Giddens. Preceded at 8.15 by IN AN ATTIC, by Wilton Jones. Doors open 7.40. MATINEE, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 5.

ALHAMBRA.

TITANIA, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS. TO-NIGHT, at 9.45. At 8.0, A DAY OUT. Varieties by the Ivanoff Troupe of Russian Singers and Dancers, Dagmar and De Celle, T. E. Dunville, Hector and Lauraine, Stelling and Revell, Kara, &c. The GRAND WRESTLING TOURNAMENT, by the principal English and Continental Champions, TO-NIGHT, at 10.45 o clock. Prices 6d. to £33s. Open at 7.45.—Alfred Moul, General Manager.

EMPIRE.

GRAND PROGRAMME. TO-NIGHT, at 8. Reproduction of the popular ballet, ON BRIGHTON PIER. At 10.10, will be presented FAUST, a grand new spectacular tallet in five tableaux, under the direction of Mr. George Edwardes. The ballet by Mdme. Katti Lanner from the scenario of Mr. Wilhelm. The music by Herr Meyer Lutz and Ernest Ford. Supported by Mdile. Francesca Zanfretta, Signorina Helene Cornalba, Mr. Will Bishop, and Mdlle. Malvina Cavallazzi. Varieties by Oakland and Thompson, Segomer, Rosario and Kafael, the Bale Troupe, Salerno, the Barra Troupe, Hill and Hull, and the Craggs. Doors open 7.45,

PALACE THEATRE OF VARIETIES, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE,

EVERY EVENING, at 7.45. Cissie Loftus, G. W. Hunter, O'Brien and Redding, Roma and Stermoyd, Edwin Barwick, May Evans, Will Crackles, Forget-Me-Nots, Clara Wieland, Musical Dale, John Le Hay, the Leopolds, La Belle Rose, the New Series of Tableaux Vivants and Lottie Collins. Popular Prices.—Manager, Mr. Charles Morton.

THE ROYAL AQUARIUM.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOW, 2 and 7. MARVELLOUS PERFORMANCES. Nothing so marvellously wonderful has ever been seen as the remarkable feats of skill and daring now taking place at the Royal Aquarium. The World's Greatest Varieties, including flying and diving. The Times says:—"A singularly enjoyable programme. A marvellous entertainment." Three Hours' Early Varieties (Free), 10 to 1. The World's Show (Free), 2 and 7, including miraculous Flying and Diving, Gymnastic, Acrobatic, and every known form of varieties and feats of skill and daring unexampled in the world's history. Seaside Reminiscences, 5.35 to 6.45. All Free. Angling, Rod v. Man and Woman. Swimming. Gold Mine. Doge of Venice, &c. Come early.

### IRISH COLD.

COMMITTEE Room 15 is hardly living up to its reputation. We were led to believe that yesterday's meeting of the Anti-Parnellites would let riot loose once more. But, in the event, Mr. McCarthy seems merely to have given one of his five o'clock tea-parties, with more water than wantonness on tap. The Anti-Parnellites acted judiciously in excluding reporters. The touch of the banished shortwriter's hand is sadly to seek in the bald summary supplied to the press. We can only feed upon the crumbs that fell from those patriots' table. The upshot was a score for the Healyites, though it was hardly so decisive as to render the return match a foregone conclusion. Defeated on a division by a majority of nine only, Mr. HEALY has secured three seats on the Consultative Committee. Otherwise the meeting was chiefly remarkable for the fun that might have been, but was not. Had Mr. HEALY gained his way, and had the Omagh correspondence been rudely thrust into print, even Mr. ARNOLD MORLEY must have smiled. The FLYNN-KILBRIDE amendment also promised well. It convicted Mr. Healy of placing in the hands of the enemies of Ireland a most effective and poisonous weapon at a critical moment in the history of the movement. No mere English M.P.'s could have framed so precious a phrase. However, Mr. Healy stands unconvicted of poisoning or weaponing anybody. The meeting happened, unfortunately, to contain a brand of politicians known as moderate Dillonites with Mr. Jordan and Mr. COLLERY for prime samples. They spoilt the sport by wedging in a mild resolution which blessed Omagh without cursing anybody in particular. And thus what might have been a real good Irish shindy resolved itself into a belated May meeting. This flat conclusion is the more to be regretted because the debate on the Address was simultaneously devolving into deadliest dulness. We nourish, nevertheless, a flickering spark of hope for that Consultative Committee. It contains elements that are capable of exploding with a really creditable bang. What with Mr. DILLON ("melancholy humbug"), Mr. Blake (seller of seats to the Whigs), Mr. Sexton (who retires from public life even more frequently and finally than Mr. Sims Reeves), and Mr. Healy ("guttersparrow," "traitor," and what not) the Committee will be the most complete fizzle, if it does not sooner or later provide its financial supporters, Irish and American, a run for their money. So let us be patient and leave the eight consulting.

In the intervals of settling their own differences, the Anti-Parnellites contrived to bestow a good deal of their society on the House of Commons. Some were reasonable, others the reverse, and others talked to no recognizable purpose at all. The exact cause of the Radical rout is a topic staler than a yearling bun. There it is, an ugly, three-cornered fact; and the Opposition must make the best of it. Even the demand for a detailed exposition of the intentions of the Government is wholly divorced from reality. Mr. Dillon pressed for information about "Home Rule, Land Law Reform (including the amendment of the existing Land Acts and compulsory Land Purchase), reinstatement of the evicted tenants, and the industrial condition of Ireland." In other words, he would like to see the Queen's Speech of next Session and the outlines of many Bills which may | fact. The outspoken condemnation of the Armenian agitation not be produced during that Session at all. The promises | by the Marquis of Salisbury and the downfall of the Radical Governthat a brand-new Government is justified in making | ment induced the Sultan to believe that there would be a complete have already been made by Mr. GERALD BALFOUR in I change of policy in England with reference to the Eastern Question.

his admirable speech of Thursday. He has expressed-Mr. Dillon may be surprised to learn—an "unchanging and inflexible opposition" to Home Rule. He has undertaken, nevertheless, to treat Irish demands with generosity; and he has even thrown out a hint that the evicted may be restored on the basis of Clause 13 of the Act of 1891. The non-acceptance of that offer entirely cuts the ground from under Mr. DILLON and his many - barrelled amendment. The Irish members, both Dillonite and Healyite and Redmondite-more especially Dillonite-profess to have the words "Evicted tenants" written on the exact centre of their bleeding hearts. Yet, when their reinstatement is brought within possibility, they prefer to discuss the conduct of Mr. Justice Bewley. Mr. Healy's imputations on that Judge and Land Commissioner were remarkable for neither courtesy nor point. It comes to this, that if Mr. BEWLEY has recommended the postponement of an Irish Land Bill until next session, he did so not as judge but as administrative adviser of the Government. Mr. HEALY's allegations, therefore, did not need the Speaker's intervention to convict them of baselessness. Besides, how, in the name of common-sense, can the Chief Secretary be expected to produce a Land Bill like a conjurer does a rabbit out of a hat? But common-sense is a consideration that does not trouble an Irishman over much.

## SPEAKING.

(FROM A TURKISH CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople, August 10.

WHATEVER may be the personal views of MM. Cambon and Nelidoff, the Ambassadors of France and Russia, on the question of reforms in Armenia, there is no shadow of doubt that their official action in supporting Sir Philip Currie in his demands for reform does not meet with the approval of the French and Russian press; nay more, certain members of their Embassies are outspoken in their assertions that so far as these two countries are concerned the Armenian question is now dead and buried, and no Macedonian question is going to be taken up by them. It is very difficult to understand how England, France, and Russia came to be associated in the joint Note of May 11, and how Sir Philip Currie, a man of the world, could for one moment suppose that their alliance would be lasting. Having regard to her action in Egypt it is not to the interest of France to in any way alienate the goodwill of the Sultan, and in view of a further advance on Constantinople it is certainly not in Russia's interests to have a strong, contented Armenia garrisoned by a Europeanized force lying to the west of Kars. Within a very few days of the presentation of the Note the Sultan was unofficially informed that Russia and France would be quite satisfied with promises of reform if accompanied by some overt act in the way of change of administration. Taking the hint his Majesty changed his Grand Vizier and Foreign Minister, replacing the latter by Tourkhan Pasha, who for the preceding few weeks had been president of a committee to recommend reform in Anatolia, and he appointed as inspector-general of those provinces Marshal Chakir Pasha, who had held the post of Ambassador in St. Petersburg. MM. Cambon and Nelidoff expressed themselves as personally satisfied, and the task of persuading or compelling the Sultan to carry into effect the scheme as laid down in the Note of the 11th May now devolved upon Sir Philip Currie, and on him alone, though it is doubtful if he even yet realizes this

## AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Although there are undoubtedly signs in commercial circles of improvement in the tone of business, one of the saddest of sights that meet the eye of any one cognizant with agriculture, while travelling through the country, is the present outlook of the harvest, which began in the earliest districts on the 18th of last month. The immense amount of rain that has fallen since corn-cutting began has done an Immense amount of damage to the cereals in the south of England, and all nope of securing generally good quality in grain has been lost, for even the wheat and barley standing uncut have suffered from discolouration, and in some districts where the crops have been badly laid reports are coming to hand of injury by sprouting. A few years ago such a condition of the crops grown in England would have sent the value of breadstuffs up with leaps, but 10-day the position of agriculture is a very different story. In the year 1855 the amount of wheat grown on four million acres was fourteen million quarters, while this season the acreage is less than two million under wheat, which will probably only produce five million quarters. In 1855 there were twenty-eight million people to feed in the United Aingdom, while now there are about thirty-eight million people to consume the large quantity of foreign breadstuffs imported and the 17½ per cent. grown at home.

A few days since a public meeting, convened and presided over by the Lord Mayor of Manchester, was held in support of the invitation given by the corporation to the Royal Agricultural Society to hold their annual show in 1897 at Manchester. At the meeting the chairman explained that trafford Park had been selected as the most suitable site, and there was little doubt but that the guarantee of £7,000 required by the society would be forthcoming. After Lord Derby had proposed a resolution opening a subscription list in order to meet the guarantee fund, which was seconded by Lord Ellesmere, and adopted, subscriptions were promised during the meeting amounting to £1,700.

The market-place at Driffield was crowded on Thursday last with men seeking employment for the coming harvest time. Some of the farmers round about Driffield, on the Beverley side, have cut some of their corn, although, on account of the weather we have lately experienced, on the

Bridlington side it is not expected that harvest will be in full swing for 1 19s. to 24s. per sack of 280 lb., and serviceable American from 18s. another week. The attendance of farmers at the market was very small, to 23s. 6d. so that little hiring was done, although, where contracts were entered into, the wages for home men averaged 21s. per week and for strangers 18s., with food and lodging.

Owing to swine fever having broken out in the neighbourhood of Canterbury the Board of Agriculture published an order on Thursday declaring the Canterbury fat stock market an infected area. The disease was first detected on July 30 last.

From the Board of Trade Returns we see that it is now beyond all question that the imports of wheat and flour for the current cereal year will prove much the greatest on record. The following table shows the quantities of grain and flour received during the past eleven months, with comparative figures for the two preceding seasons :--

ELEVEN MONT	rhs' Grain	AND	FLOUR IMPO	ORTS.	
	1894-5.		1893-4.		1092-3.
Wheat	Ors. 16,491,533		Ors. 14,148,562		
Flour as Wheat	5,672,093	•••••	5,776,393	•••••	6,181,673
Total breadstuffs	22,163,626				20,033,075
Barley	6,554,010		8,256,427	•••••	4,493,990
Oats	5,045,804 477,718		4,564,044 468,726		4,659,297 443,263
Beans	904,055		1,123,740		820,596
Maize	5,596,107		7,952,657		6,967,119

In spite of the heavy imports, stocks of wheat and flour in the ports of the United Kingdom are only slightly greater than they were a year ago, and are more than 652,000 qrs. less than those held two years ago.

During the last fortnight the average price of home-grown wheat, as returned by the Board of Agriculture, has shown a slight tendency to advance, and the last week's return shows another penny added 'o the value, making it 24s. 3d. a quarter, while barley rose to 20s. and oats to 16s. 5d. This week has been, however, very slow at Mark-lane, and English wheat was quoted at 23s. to 27s. 6d. per 504 lb., and American wheat at 26s. per 496 lb., while English flour ranged in price from last year.

Perhaps one of the most extraordinary conferences held within recent years connected with agriculture was that which took place at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Thursday last to consider the condition of the national food supply. During the proceedings some very curious assertions were made, one of which was to the effect that "various diseases were due to innutritious bread made from foreign flour," the same gentleman also remarking that if the "American corn were ground in England it would give employment to from three to four million people;" while another speaker stated that the "cornmilling industry of England was nearly dead." As some of our readers who had paid special attention to what has been before stated in the Pall Mall Gazette are aware, the British millers have produced and ground in their mills more flour during the past two seasons than has ever been produced in this country; and further than that, the "gradual reduction roller process," which has been introduced in some eleven hundred mills, could, if worked full time, produce more flour than the population

in the United Kingdom could consume. In No. 10 Committee Room of the House of Commons the members of Parliament in favour of the legislative programme of the National Agricultural Union met under the presidency of the Earl of Winchilsea, and drafted and adopted a memorial that has since been sent to the Marquis of Salisbury. The memorial deals with the present condition of agriculture, and suggests certain reforms for the betterment of this ancient industry. In his opening remarks the Earl of Winchilsea stated that the National Agricultural Union had 500 branches in different parts of the country, and the result of the elections was that 217 candidates for Parliament who were in favour of the union's proposals had been returned and were now members of the House of Commons. The agricultural

interest therefore would be well looked after next session. The Royal Dublin Society's Horse Show opens at Ballsbridge on August 27, and will be continued over the three following days. Hunters take the first place in the catalogue, and in this section there are 642 entries, against 446 last year, an increase of 196. There is a falling off in a few classes; but the total entries show an increase of 323 over those of

The Porte apparently had quite forgotten-first, that Lord Salisbury when Foreign Minister in 1878 had spoken very strongly in favour of extensive reforms in Armenia, especially as to the establishment of a gendarmerie under British officers; and, secondly, that Sir Philip Currie enjoys the most complete confidence of the new Premier, whose secretary he was during Lord Salisbury's mission to Constantinople in 1876.

THE JOINT NOTE.

Nearly three months have elasped since the presentation of the joint Note of the three Powers, and though the Sultan knows that he may count on the friendly support of France and Russia, he now sees with dismay that Lord Salisbury, backed by the most powerful majority of the century, is as firm as was Lord Rosebery in demanding the execution of certain very widespreading reforms, and he also sees with something more than dismay that whereas France and Russia are breaking away from England, Germany, Austria, and Italy are now acting with her. Seeing this, within the last few days the Council of Ministers have been working hard at a scheme of reform which shall satisfy the Powers, and 1 am assured by the very highest officials that the scheme submitted to the Sultan this week goes even further than the Note of the 11th May. "It will surprise Europe," remarked one of the Ministry to me the other day. This much is certain, that no scheme of reform, however far reaching in its intended effect, will be of the slightest benefit to the country unless it provides for efficient European control over the finances and over the judiciary of Turkey.

The Sultan's views of England's duty is that we should enable him to remain seated on the throne, whereas I take it that our duty is to maintain a powerful, contented nation at Constantinople, irrespective of who may be the actual Caliph. Under the present system of government a powerful, contented nation is impossible. It is no exaggeration to say that the whole nation is seething in discontent, and that at any moment a rising may take place—aye, and would long ago have taken place were there a single member of the House of Ottoman whom the army considered mentally capable of being placed on the throne. Murad, the rightful Sovereign, has been deposed, and, it is said, is now being carefully guarded in the Sultan's own palace a hopeless idiot. Abdul Hamid, the present occupant of the throne, is in the hands of a group of palace minions, who never let him out of their sight. Once a week he leaves the Yildiz Kiosk to perform his devotions, driving a distance about as far as from Marlborough House to St. James's Palace, and once a year he ventures to Stamboul. Mahommed Rished Effendi, the next heir, is, as one of the Sultan's own entourage told me, mentally and physically incapable of reigning, and the Sultan's own eldest son gives one the appearance of a hunted creature, who dreads every footstep, and who dare not call his life his own. This little group plays upon the Sultan's fears and enriches itself at its country's expense.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION. It is almost impossible for Englishmen to realize the depth of corruption into which this country has fallen. The Christian subjects of the Sultan complain that they can get no justice in the courts, and Mahommedans that they can get none unless they pay for it. Offices are bought and sold with impunity, no concealment is considered necessary, and the material prosperity of the country is ruined in consequence of the immense bribes necessary before sanction can be obtained to the construction of works of acknowledged public utility. The idea of ruling the country for the benefit of the people does not enter the head of the Palace clique, and it is doubtful if there are many members of the Cabinet who look at their position from any but a purely personal point of view. It is a matter of common conversation that Hassan Pasha, the Minister of Marine, has amassed a fortune of over a million pounds since he obtained office, and that a regular tariff for the sale of appointments exists in the Ministry of the Interior. While at the Palace a scale has been drawn up for the distribution of decorations. Not many years ago an English syndicate applied for a railway concession, and were informed that on £40,000 being paid to certain Palace officials the concession would be granted. Their offer was to construct a line without any Government guarantee. They declined to pay a penny in backsheesh, and their application was refused A foreign syndicate comes to the front and obtains the same concession with a guarantee of £775 per kilomètre per annum, or an annual guarantee revenue of £1,240 per mile! This company spent, it is said, between £100,000 and £200,000 in backsheesh; but they have been well paid, for the Turkish Government last year had to pay a deficit of £30,000 on the kilometric guarantee. During the construction of this line considerable difficulty was experienced in expropriating proprietors through whose properties the line was to run, and repeated appeals to the Palace were of no effect. At last the engineer-in-chief received an intimation that if he would call on the Governor of the province he would find all had been settled. He did so, when the Governor said: "Look here, it is no use your appealing to the Palace. I am Governor here. If you will give me 500,000 francs your land shall be handed over in a month: if you don't do so, you'll have to wait until your contract expires." The money was paid and the line speedily completed. Of this enormous sum given in backsheesh it is an open secret that £10,000 was paid to the late Suraya Pasha, one of the Sultan's secretaries, and £20,000 to Ragheb Bey, one of his Majesty's chamberlains, whilst equally large sums went to officials connected with the Ministry of Public Works.

This is no solitary instance. At the present moment the chambers of commerce are petitioning against the exorbitant dues levied by the new quay company for the privilege of landing merchandise at the much-needed and newly erected, but very inconvenient and wretchedly inadequate, wharves. From 1 to 3 per cent. is levied on all goods, whether for Constantinople or merely for transit. In Alexandria 1/2 per cent. gives a good margin of profit. The Palace group is too strong for solitary Ambassadors or associated chambers of commerce. In order to obtain the concession for those quays a very large sum, not far short of £50,000, was spent in back-

sheesh, and high dues are absolutely indispensable.

I have myself seen a police-station in an outlying hamlet which figured in the Local Budget for £5,000. The villagers were called upon to supply the labour and the materials, even to the making of doors and windows. All that the Government officials provided were a few iron bars for the cells, and the necessary hinges, locks, and bolts. The building consisted of one guard-room, two cells, and a small room for the non-commissioned officer in charge. It was of one story, and certainly could not have cost more than £200, even with labour paid for at the market rate; but this, as I have already said, was free. Another instance recently came under my own personal knowledge. A building was required in a department where there are a number of English engineers; one of these drew up the estimate, which he calculated at £1,100 at the very most, but in obedience to his official superior, also an Englishman, who knew there would be delays and some leakage, the estimate was increased to £1,500, allowing £400 as a margin. The Turkish officer to whom it was submitted at once increased the total to £5,000, and that amount was passed by the Minister.

EXCEPTIONS. In the midst of all this villainy it is pleasing to record that there are some few in high positions against whom the voice of slander is not heard. First and foremost is the Grand Vizier, Said Pasha. The emoluments of his office are £2,000 a month, with an additional £500 from the Sultan's civil list. He accepted office only on the understanding that his salary was to be £5,000 a year, and when at the expiry of the first month his Majesty sent him the usual £500 Said sturdily returned it. Next we have the Marshal Mustafa Zekke Pasha, Grand Master of Artillery and a member of the Cabinet. He is responsible for the purchase and manufacture of all material of war. I pity the contractor who offered Zekke a solatium. Riza Pasha, the Minister of War, and Tourkhan Pasha. the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, also bear unsullied reputations, but the Ministers of Interior, of Marine, of Justice, of Police, of Public Works are assailed on every hand, and the most circumstantial stories told of their method of heaping up riches. The Sultan is credited with being an honest man, a humane man, and sincerely desirous of the welfare of his country. It is almost impossible that he alone should be ignorant of the malpractices of his own Ministers and his own personal staff. The Grand Vizier has insisted on the dismissal of three of the above Ministers,

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but without effect. The Minister of Marine goes so far as to say that he holds office until death. "The Sultan is afraid to dismiss me."

Any scheme of reform, to be acceptable to the Turkish people, must begin at the Palace, and it must be comprehensive, dealing with Mahommedan and Christian alike. The reform aimed at in the joint Note of the 11th of May related only to the Christian population of distant provinces and did not take into consideration the burdens of suffering millions elsewhere. Since that Note was presented I have been accosted by dozens of educated Mahommedans holding high official position who have assured me that had the joint Note aimed at general reform throughout the Empire it would have been welcomed more by Mahommedans than by Christians, but it looked to them as if we were endeavouring to obtain special privileges for Armenians at the expense of other creeds. The Mahommedans clamour far more even than do the Christians, the army even more than the civilians. The Sultan's favourites occupy all responsible positions, and cadets at the military school, sons of his valet or of other nobodies, wear the aiguillettes as King's aides-de-camp; as such they are exempt from studies, exempt from punishment, occupy their own rooms, and are not required to salute officers. The staff of the army is recruited entirely from these youngsters, while men destitute of Palace influence are relegated to regimental duty in distant parts of the Empire. As with the army so in the navy. I met a young gentleman the other day who is a commander in the Imperial Ottoman navy and aide-de-camp to the Sultan, and he has never been to sea!

IMPERATIVE REFORMS.

It is easy enough on paper to point out what reforms are necessary, and not very difficult to indicate how those reforms may be carried out; but the ways of diplomatists are tortuous, and our worthy Ambassador is new to diplomacy; but having regard to the very aggressive attitude adopted by France and by Russia, and to the necessity for the Triple Alliance, as well as for England, to have a powerful, well-organized, and contented kingdom at Constantinople, the course of action seems clear enough. We want a friendly Turkey, not a friendly Sultan; and if Abdul Hamid will not assist us to set up a strong, contented Turkey on the Bosphorus it must be done without him. He is absolutely une quantité négligeable. Lord Salisbury should obtain the sanction of the German Emperor for a Conference to be held at Berlin to call attention to the non-fulfilment of the clauses of the Treaty of Berlin of 1878. It is possible Russia and France might decline to join in that Conference-tant micux; they would show their hands then early in the game, and the four other Powers could ruff their strong suits. Servia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Greece should be called upon to assume their just liabilities as regards the Ottoman debt, Russia to dismantle the works around Batoum and to declare it a free port, and Turkey to execute under the control of the Powers those reforms in her Constitution contemplated by the Treaty of Berlin, which have remained in abeyance for eighteen years. It will be said that our moral obligations, under the Treaty of Berlin, begin and end with the 61st Article, which provides only for the better administration of Armenia. So be it. Better administration in Armenia is impossible so long as the government of Turkey is carried on by the Palace and not by the Porte. So long as public offices are publicly bought and sold, so long is good government impossible. If a governor-general of a province has paid £5,000 for his post and has to remit £2,000 annually to the Palace to retain it, he must necessarily add to his income by underhand means. If peculation is practised by the governor-general, we may be sure it is also practised by his subordinates, down to the meanest police officers. and the consequence is, as a high Turkish official not long since informed me, that for every pound that reaches the Imperial Treasury ten are extracted from the pockets of the people. No half measures are possible. Turkey must either be allowed to proceed on her downward course unchecked until revolution ends the House of Ottoman, or she must be put under the joint tuiciage of the four Central Powers. It may be said that this could not be effected without war. There is no war in the case. A united fleet--aye, even a British fleet--steaming up the Dardanelles would bring his Majesty to reason, and there is nothing at the Dardanelles to stop a fleet, save a few obsolcte guns, too exposed to be worked under modern conditions of warfare. As for the Turkish army it is still armed with the old Martini-Peabody, and there is not ammunition in the country for a week's campaign. At a recent meeting of Ministers it was suggested that war was preferable to an acceptance of the Note of May 11. One old marshal blurted out, "War! war! don't talk of war. You have no fleet, no quick-firing artillery, no ammunition for the magazine rifles you have in your arsenals. You couldn't mobilize your Reserves in a month, and having mobilized them you have no weapons to give them. Let us talk of some other subject." No, war need not be thought of. All that is needed is a firm attitude and the appearance of the fleet at the Bosphorus. Ail this steaming about from Beyrout to Bodrune and from Syracuse to Smyrna strengthens the Palace in the belief that we mean nothing, and will make our task more difficult in the end.

It may be as well to point out that this letter was despatched prior to Lord Salisbury's recent speech in the House of Lords .- ED. P.M.G.

## OCCASIONAL NOTES.

An attempt is being made, we see, to turn to political account the Home Secretary's reply to Mr. Redmond's appeal on behalf of the dynamiters now paying the penalty of their crimes. It is ridiculous to try to twist Sir Matthew White Ridley's statement that he "would | go thoroughly and impartially, and with an open mind, into all these cases" into a hint that he would depart from the principle laid down by his predecessor. He could hardly have said less except on the understanding that no Home Secretary must ever review a case upon which his predecessors in office have expressed an opinion. There is absolutely no difference between the position of Sir Matthew and that of Mr. Asquith. The late Home Secretary reviewed the case as it had been reviewed by his predecessor, Mr. Matthews, and he concurred in the conclusion at which Mr. Matthews arrived. Sir Matthew White Ridley will do the same, unless, indeed, fresh and convincing evidence is produced that any of those now undergoing punishment were improperly convicted. As for the proposed ridiculous distinction between political and other forms of crime, the present Home Secretary is as sound as any of his predecessors.

After Lord Salisbury's emphatic warning to the Porte, it is to be hoped that the authorities in Bulgaria will take renewed precautions to stop any Bulgarian assistance to the disturbances in Macedonia. But the latest news is not encouraging. It is stated, from Sofia, that the Insurgents attacked a Mahommedan village in the Rhodope district, and burnt 300 houses and put the inhabitants to the sword. Outrages of this sort can only provoke reprisals, and whatever may have been the conduct of Turkish troops in Armenia, their behaviour in Macedonia has been by general consent most forbearing. But if race hatred is once fairly inflamed there is no saying where its fury will stop. The Porte is quite justified in sternly repressing disturbance on territory which is undoubtedly under its rule, but the Sultan will be wise if he listens carefully to Lord Salisbury's warning and reforms the whole system of government within his dominions. It is far better on all grounds that he should undertake the work himself, but if he cannot, or will not, it will be undertaken for him.

The Church Desence Institution is quite entitled to exhibit complacency over the results of the late elections. Out of 670 members elected no less than 400 are pledged to oppose disestablishment and disendowment in any form. But their work is not yet ended. The attack which has been so triumphantly repulsed this time will British working men will ever sanction an act of spoliation that will I We leave the solution of this puzzle to our readers.

hurt them more than any other class of the community, still it would be foolish indeed on the part of the defenders to relax their vigilance. They will have a breathing space for some years, and while we advise them to perfect their organization and strengthen it for any emergency, we would suggest that they should also avail themselves of the opportunity of framing a policy of Church Reform which would cut the ground from under the feet of their assailants.

The relations amicales of the Mohrenheim rescript seem to have made themselves sufficiently felt to evoke something in the nature of a contrecoup. Here is the Figaro, in sub-acid phrase, talking about the "sentimental policy" to which the generous French nature is so prone, and the "illusions" which so often lead that light-hearted nation astray. We are asked to imagine the feelings of the French investor in the Russo-Chinese loan at this moment. Recent events in China have brought a collective European fleat a good deal nearer intervention than when Japan was in full march upon Pekin. And Japan, by its refusal to evacuate Korea, has thrown down the gauntlet to Russia. Plain "Russia," we remark. Very well: but the subscriber to the loan issued in Paris under the auspices of Russia-plain "Russia" again-thought his money was going to the pacification of China, the satisfaction of Japan, the tranquilling of Russia-continuously plain-and the glory of his native country. Mirage! Illusion! Once more he and his native country have been had. So much for sentimental policy! So much for those relations amicales!

Water grey, tinkling water, grey mist all around. Caunt grey ash-trees, bare and leafless, Grey night, falling, falling, falling, Falling softly, falling silent, muffling every sound.

Silent is the wood, and silent is the sleep that Death, Like the night that misty falleth Grey and cold upon the woodland Gives to man when grey night cometh, gives with chilly breath

How are the mighty fallen! But a week ago the Surrey eleven seemed to have the pride of championship once more within their grasp. Save for the first match of the season-a game pour rire with little Leicestershire-they were undefeated in county cricket. It is true that in their pride they had encountered All England with disastrous results, but as such a match does not count for the championship its losing was of the slightest consequence. Not until last Monday did Nemesis reach the Oval in the form of a treacherous wicket. Thereafter the champions champed in vain. If they got their opponents out for but few runs, they themselves were unable to make even a decent show against these few. In their second innings, both against Yorkshire and Lancashire, they rotted like a side of timid schoolbovs. The one county beat them by an innings and thirty runs, the other tantalised them by telling them that a second innings of 130 would win them the match. Then of eleven heroes five made exactly 0, seven wickets fell for 21 runs! The captain then hit a fine 50, not out-an innings which more than anything else showed how his fainthearted crew were the victims far more of panic than of circum-

In our earlier editions of yesterday we sought to convict the Daily News of originality in its Parliamentary, report. In the particular instance misquoted we made an inadvertent slip. It was not the Daily News that converted Mr. Healy's "fin de siècle majority" into a "Pharisaical majority"; it was the Standard. Never mind. It was still left for the Daily News to bear the palm, even yestercay. In two places--in its Parliamentary sketch and in its Parliamentary report-it attributed to Mr. Dillon a demand for the "remission of judicial rents." This bangs Banagher, to say nothing of the No Rent manisesto. We await the announcement that Mr. Dillon has brought this libel on the Irish Parliamentary party before the notice of his colleagues in Committee Room Fifteen.

He was a collector, and she took him in—in several senses. It is not often that these hostes humani generis find a hospitable welcome, and he was therefore gratified, when he called at a house in Grasreadroad, Pimlico, to find himself asked to step inside. He stepped inside, and then the door of the room was locked upon him, the lady of the house returned to her domestic concerns, and he began to see that he was collected himself this time. For an hour or more he raged to telet out, and then collected his wits and a policeman, whom he summened by shouting through the window. Then he started to shake the dust of that house off his feet as quickly as possible, and the lady did her best to help him by slamming the door on to his left heel. So he went to Mr. Sheil, but collected very little from him. The slamming of the door was not an intentional assault, the magistrate said, and he did not think anything could be done about the locking up. Further, he hinted that the collector had himself probably been guilty of trespass to some extent. Now, the collector says ne thinks of trying the County Court, but his confidence is sadiy shaken. He had not realized that the old prejudice against the publican and sinner still extends to the collector and trespasser.

The German papers, or some of them, are making a preposterous fuss over the visit of the delegation sent to the Continent by the British Iron Trades Association They allege that the delegates come on the pretext of gaining information as to the relations of capital and labour, and make use of the courtesy extended to them to spy out trade secrets. Nothing could be more absurd. As a matter of fact, the Association was anxious to find out if the questions of wages and length of hours of labour were alone responsible for the successful competition of German manufacturers with our own. What they did discover, or believed they discovered, was, that important as these factors were, more important still were the superior technical skill and knowledge to be found in German factories. This flattering testimony to German enterprise should have pleased, one would have thought, the German papers. On the contrary, they are furious, and charge the deputation with treachery, false pretences, and we know not what else. Seeing that all our workshops are open to German visitors at any time, this conduct is inhospitable as well as silly.

We are greeting with interest the quaint information that is always cabled from America when a contest for the America Cup is imminent. This year, as most of our readers are aware, a new yacht called Defender, and the last desender of the Cup, known as Vigilant, have been sailing trial matches over the other side. Further, Defender always got the better of Vigilant, but it was thought that when the two sloops came to be measured, and Vigilant's time-allowance calculated, there would be very little between them. To-day we are informed by Reuter that the measurement took place yesterday, and that Defender only allows the smaller and older yacht a time allowance of a minute and a half over a thirty-miles course, "which is much less than was expected." One would imagine from this that Defender was proved to be the better But the cable continues, "If this proves to be true be renewed, and though there is no reason to believe that the it is certain that Defender will always be easily beaten by Vigilant."

# POINTS OF INTERROGATION.

IN THE HOUSE. BY AN OBSERVER.

Mg. THOMAS GIBSON BOWLES and Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett are two of the Mg. THOMAS who have not found refuge in the Ministerial hive. One has poised himself on the bench behind his companion-in-arms, Mr. Hanpoised ministrative oblivion in the seat long bury; the other has sought comparative oblivion in the seat long

scorned by Sir Macfarlane. Both buzzed with some effect at question time vesterday. question in the House of Commons is not alone the offspring of the inquiring mind, as might appear to the intelligent Someimes the member

may, like Miss



TWO BUSY BEES (MR. BOWLES AND SIR E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT).

Dartle, "want 10 know, you know." Sometimes it may not be given to him to be glib of speech, and the question is a handy form of advertisement that his constituents may know him to be on the spot. Oftener still, it is a useful weapon to throw at the head of an offending Minister. You may spring it on him without notice, and, if he be reckless enough to answer, so expose his ignorance or his carelessness. Sometimes, and not rarely, the question is prompted by unrewarded fidelity to party and disappointed ambition. But no same observer would ascribe either of these base motives to Mr. "Tommy" Bowles or Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, who both promise to develop into "candid friends" of the better sort, and not of the kind made immortal by Canning. It was zeal for the purity of his party that inspired the anxiety of Mr. Bowles as to the number of directors of public companies on the Treasury bench. Nor did Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett entirely merit the rebuke of Mr. George Curzon, who claimed more than two hours' notice of a question, "as an act of courtesy."

But before the thirty-eight questions on the paper had been reached Mr. Speaker had to unravel an Irish mystery. The two blameless gentlemen who sit for North and South Monaghan had got mixed. With a racy sense of fun the returning officer had notified the seat of Mr. J. Daly (not he of Portland, but a namesake) as belonging to Mr. Macaleese, and to Mr. Macaleese he had given the seat of Mr. Daly. It was the tragedy of Tweedledee and Tweedledum. He of South Monaghan should be he of North Monaghan, but whether it is Mr. Daly who sits in the place of Mr. Macaleese, or whether it is Mr. Macaleese who usurps the seat of Mr. Daly, is a problem which time alone can solve.

After this tangle the House turned with a sense of relief to less baffling queries; while Mr. Tim Healy, intent on the introduction of the Irish



Municipal Franchise Bill, took long and anxious communion with the Speaker. Perhaps the hero of the hour was Mr. Chaplin. He aroused the merriment of an easily-amused House by insisting that Mr. George Curzon was "Chief Secretary for India," and afterwards, turning on the tap of his eloquence, delivered a compact little address on the East London Water Company in reply to a question from Mr. Pickersgill. But this garrulous method of quenching an adversary, sacred always to the memory of Sir John Hibbert, although aroused the amusement

of hir. Chamberlain and others, is not to be recommended even, should it be effectual in staving off the evil moment that is to resuscitate a dull debate. For in the end came the inevitable Mr. Lough, one of the very few survivors of the Radical disaster in London,

and only the very newest of new members remained on the benches to listen to a belated effort to arouse interest in the anomalies of Irish laxation. After that there were orators of various degrees, among them Sir albert Rollit, who, in his fatherly way, advised the Irish to accept the half-promise of Mr. Gerald Baifour to consider lavourably any proto re-enact Clause 13 of the Land Act of 1891 in layour of the evicted legants; and Mr. Tim Healy reinvigorated by dialectical exercises in Committee Room 15 and in fine fighting form. He was only called to order four times. Then Mr. Hemphill, the sole representative of Radicalism frin Ireland, found timself in the unique Position of replying, Radical Solicitorbeneral for Ireland,



the speech of the monist Attorney-General for the Kingdom. He has a quaint habit of to the Speaker every third or fourth sentence, and he is not orator. Divisions resulted in the rejection both of Mr. Dillon's and John Redmond's amendments, whereupon Mr. Clancy laboured the Case of the dynamite convicts in an empty House. Sir Matthew White Ridley, meaning to be conciliatory, but firm, conveyed to the mind of Mr. Redmond that he might even be generous and curtail the sentences of the convicts, an impression that the Home Secretary and Mr. Balfour after him promptly and decisively disclaimed. So the amendment was with-Grawn, and the rest of the sitting was occupied with a fruitless demand for legislation in aid of agriculture.

TO READERS ABSENT FROM TOWN AND COUNTRY RESIDENTS EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the LATEST NEWS, sent to ANY MODRESS within the UNITED KINGDOM, for delivery by the first post on the following ADDRESS upon the CONTINENT.

1892? BEFORE

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN. [FROM A LEGITIMIST POINT OF VIEW.]

PARIS, Thursday.—The Figaro states that, as the result of representations from a certain number of French prelates, the Pope has definitively abandoned his policy of advising Roman Catholics in France to rally to the Republican Government.—Reuter.

THE significance of this despatch seems likely to receive small recognition from Englishmen; yet it is probably the most important event (supposing that Reuter and the Figaro are equally correct) that has occurred in Europe since the declaration of war between France and Prussia in 1870. A bold statement this, to the ordinary newspaper reader, even to the average politician; but when its meaning and probable results are set forth, a statement requiring little further justification.

Before attempting to demonstrate how this may be, it were, perhaps, advisable to point out another ground for its significance. The message contains, in fact, an announcement of failure, mistake, incompetence—but let it be hastily added, honesty—on the part of the Sovereign Pontiff, such as it has been reserved for Leo XIII. to give to a world inclined to resent the Papal intrusion into the realm of secular politics as the world at no other period of its history has been. It was on February 16, 1892, that his Holiness issued the famous Encyclical which, despite protest and counter-interpretation, was finally held to mean that it was the Pope's desire that French Catholics should cease to advocate the claims of the monarchy in that country, and should support the established form of government, the government which, up to that time, had been characterized by all French Catholics as the "République Francmaçonique et atheistique." That Encyclical fell like a bomb into the midst of each of the camps occupied by the various sections of French politicians (and all Frenchmen are politicians) opposed to a Republican Government. But its effect in each camp was different. It that of the Bonapartists it did little, for the camp is small and its occupants somnolent. In that of the Orléanists likewise its explosion, although astonishing, did not do much damage. The traditions of Orleanism are not clerical, They make a pretence of being so, it is true; but Orleanism is a sham, and its professions of Catholicism are an hypocrisy. No supporter of the Comte de Paris followed the Papal counsel of detection. The blow fell, as it was meant to fall, on the Legitimist party: the party known best to Englishmen as the Blancs d'Espagne. The Legitimists of France are they who support the claims of the Duke of Madrid, the nearest male agnate of Henri V., Comte de Chambord, grandson of Charles X., and, according to the Salic law, King of France and Navarre. It was the members of this party who, since the Revolution, had ever been the staunchest supporters of the Church in France, the most liberal coutributors to the needs of the See of St. Peter, and the warmest advocates for the restoration of the Temporal Power, after which Leo XIII. has never ceased to cry. Under various names at different times-" Vendéans," "Berrians," "Chambordistes," "Blancs d'Espagne"—the same principles have been recognized, the same object striven for—the restoration of the Bourbon monarchy: the entire liberty of the Catholic Church in France, its "eldest daughter."

When the famous Encyclical fell, the Legitimist party was dumbfoundered. That he to whom they had ever remained faithful, whose cause they had championed, to whose support they had so liberally contributed in the form of "Peter's Pence," whose countenance they believed to shed light on their hereditary principles, should strike this blow at their very existence they could scarcely credit. Committees were disbanded, the annual banquet in Paris was abandoned and has never been resumed, the annual gathering in Brittany on St. Michael's Day was not held in 1892, and consternation and despair were spread through the ranks of the party. Its practical effect was equally strong. These Legitimists, who prided themselves on being first of all good Catholics, how could they disobey the injunctions of their Supreme Head? One by one the chiefs of the party withdrew from active participation in the movement. His Majesty the Duke of Madrid dispensed with the services of an official representative in France; and the Prince de Valori was dismissed. But none could bring himself to support the Republic: that was too much to ask of him. A certain number of waverers, men who had been constant to the cause of the Comte de Chambord, but who since his death had been more or less unattached, hoping to find place and power under the existing government, professed a sudden pious obedience to the Pope's command, and forthwith set about proclaiming loudly their allegiance to the Republic. The Pope, through several bishops, expressed his approval. They received the name of Ralliés. They were looked down upon by all those with whom they had formerly been allied. From the actual Government they received nothing more substantial than ignominious kicks. After a time the Blancs d'Espagne began to recover themselves. They found, or professed to find, no express command in the Encyclical to actively support the Republic. They put forth diverse interpretations of its text. The Bishops of Vannes and of Autun had audiences of his Holiness and returned with words of comfort on their lips for the faithful of their dioceses. But other Bishops, Opportunist to the core, returned also from Rome with other messages and counteracted their influence. Ultimately the gatherings at Sainte-Anne d'Auray were resumed. The Comte Urbain de Maillé was appointed to represent the Duke of Madrid in Paris. And the Legitimist press again ventured to lift up a by no means uncertain voice. Meanwhile, what was its effect on the Republic which the commands

of the Encyclical had been intended to conciliate? The Government replied by organizing a fresh persecution of the Church, culminating in the law known as the "Droit Ribot," introduced at the beginning of this year and passed by the Chambers. It is aimed at every description of religious foundation; from the hospital, the orphanage, the house of charity, to the monasteries of the Benedictine and Carthusian orders. Its effect, according to the Government calculation, will be to entirely destroy every species of charitable, or educational, or other establishment conducted by religious within the space of eight years. Perhaps it is this law which has staggered the Pope. Perhaps it is the fact that the French Legitimists, who are the backbone of the Catholic party in France, have uniformly refused to contribute any longer to Peter's Pence. A few months since, his Holiness issued a Brief, in which he alluded to the rumour of such an intention on their part having reached his ears, but said that he could not believe such action on the part of good Catholics was possible. But the Legitimists refused to give: and the trifling amount of the "Peter's Pence Collections" this year proved very clearly what value might be placed against the devotion of the remaining so-called French Catholics.

Either this, or the "Law Ribot," or both, have brought Leo XIII. to a correct appreciation of the position. The scales would appear to have fallen from his eyes. With a lack of logic rarely Italian, he has systematically cut the ground from under the feet of Legitimists the world over; and in the same breath plaintively put forth the "prisoner's" cry to be reinstated in the Papal States as their "Legitimate" Sovereign. When the Spanish pilgrims went to Rome last year he bade them return and devote themselves to propping up their tottering Constitutional monarchy. "Stones and serpents" instead of bread has been the invariable political refreshment offered to his children by the present Pontiff. But now he proclaims a change of policy-a policy which has been already condemned, not only by anonymous writers in the Fortnightly Review, but by its results. At least the Pope, as politician, is honest and courageous.

Of course the Ralliés, the Opportunist bishops, even the Orleanists, together with all those thin-skinned English Catholics-more Catholic than any Pope would ever dream of being-who lifted hands of pious horror when any one dared to question the wisdom of the Papal policy, are "left very much in the cart" by this announcement of a Pontifical volte face. It will be interesting to watch them adjusting themselves to the altered condition of matters, and remembering at last that it is by no means a wise and prudent thing to abase one's principles, however ancient and honourable they may chance to be. But the hands of Legitimists and Catholics in both countries have been freed: their position justified and sanctioned: nor will the effect of this be long in showing itself.

## THE WARES OF AUTOLYCUS.

AFTER THE TWELFTH.

"But I, said Laurentius, according to the example of our most excellent friend Ulpian, will myself also say something to you (for we are feeding on discussions). What do you think of the grouse?"

What question more appropriate to the season? The Englishman may not be given, like the ancient Greek, to feeding on discussion; his talk may be all of hard facts-of the tramp over the moor, of the day's sport, of the birds bagged. But where are his thoughts now tending but to the grouse, the bird of birds? If he does not ask his friends what they think of it, he shoots it, and forthwith himself answers Laurentius in brisk British fashion. Good to shoot; there you have the one and only definition needful. The poet may classify it if he will; Aristophanes, with the porphyrion, the pelican, the pelecinnus, the phlexis too, and peacocka mixed company, surely; Epicharmus, with quails, and sparrows, and larks who love to robe themselves in dust, and rooks, and beauteous figpeckers. It is a pretty, harmless pastime for idle fashioner of verse. But to come to facts, the grouse was created to serve as feathered target for the sportsman, and there is an end of the matter.

Besides, what knew they of the real bird in those old simple, discursive days? Not on northern moorland is bred the large strident creature that sent sweet anticipatory thrill through all the guests at the Banquet of the Learned: "in size larger than the largest cock of the common poultry, and in appearance it was very like the porphyrion, and it had wattles hanging from its ears on each side like the common cock; and its voice was loud and harsh. And so, after we had admired the beauty of the bird, in a short time one was served up on the table dressed; and the meat of him was like that of the ostrich, which we were often in the habit of eating."

Alexander the Myndian might next be quoted. But to what purpose? After all, what the bird is to-day, not what it was in centuries that have long lain dead, is of chief importance. What think you of the grouse, now gaily bagged by sportive holiday-maker that new beauty may fill the poulterer's window, that new hope may dawn on the gourmand's menu? For if good to shoot, is sportsman's decision, good to eat is gourmand's answer to Laurentius and his catechizing. But answer at once suggests still other question: how prepare it that the quality of goodness may be ensured? And here it is well to pause and consider. Not this a subject to be disposed of in a phrase or a quotation, however classic the authority.

Before roasting as a method criticism is silenced. Roast your young grouse and dely man's ingenuity to perfect perfection. Half a cupful of water should accompany the birds into the roasting pan, also a touch of salt, while butter should lie lightly upon the breast of each. Eighteen minutes, if fire be brisk and clear, should suffice in point of time; attention, in the form of basting, cannot be too constant. When happy moment of serving comes, toast is spread as a couch upon the expectant dish—toast soaked in lemon juice if French fancy be allowed to guide. Gravy in a bowl may offer its society at this juncture; or orange sauce, if new emotion be yearned for; or, if Mistress Meg Dods be listened to, plain melted butter. With wall of watercress the birds may be encompassed round about; or else gracious green salad in dish apart may await their pleasure: as you will. But of one thing be more than sure. The less there is to disguise their flavour, the less to dispute supremacy with them, the sweeter will they taste in the mouth.

Broiling has its merits. Without hesitation Autolycus recommends the process to the most fastidious. Split the grouse, even as trusting spring chickens are split for the sacrifice. Rub with oil fresh from Lucca's olive gardens, or those others that slope with grey Provençal hillsides to meet the waters of the Etang de Berre; season with salt and pepper discreetly measured. Broilon each side, and devote not more than fifteen minutes to the ceremony. Maître d'hôtel butter, laid serenely on each, will contribute alike to decoration and flavour; and garniture of bacon, in thin, crisp slices, will stir the imagination of even the sluggard.

Roasting and broiling will not pall so long-or so short, alas !--as the season lasts: have no fear. But exuberant longing must sometimes be stayed with exuberant dishes, and he who finds himself craving the fantastic and elaborate may turn confidently to soup à la Meg Merrilies. And why not? The name comforts with its soothing memories of drowsy evenings spent over friendly but somnolent pages, of that good man, Sir Walter Scott and his long-winded tales. Besides, was not this very soup added by duly initiated to the Almanach des Gourmands? Shrink not from it, therefore, as implacable enemy of good form.

Thus is it made: "This savoury and highly relishing new stew-soup may be made of any or every thing known by the name of game. Take from two to four pounds of the trimmings or coarse parts of venison, shin of beef, or shanks, or lean scrag of good mutton-all fresh. If game is plenty, then use no meat. Break the bones, and boil this with celery, a couple of carrots and turnips, four onions, a bunch of parsley, and a quarter-ounce of peppercorns, the larger proportion Jamaica pepper. Strain this stock when it has boiled for three hours. Cut down and skin a black-cock, or wood-cock, a pheasant, half a hare, or a rabbit, a brace of partridges or grouse, or one of each (whichever is obtained most easily), and season the pieces with mixed spices. These may be floured and browned in the frying-pan; but as this is a process dictated by the eye as much as the palate, it is not necessary in making this soup. Put the game to the strained stock, with a dozen of small onions, a couple of heads of celery sliced, half a dozen peeled potatoes, and, when it boils, a small white cabbage quartered, black pepper, allspice, and salt to taste. Let the soup simmer till the game is tender, but not overdone; and lest it should, the vegetables may be put in half an hour before the meat. This soup may be coloured and flavoured with red wine and two spoonfuls of mushroom-catsup, and enriched with forcemeat balls. Soups in which catsup is mixed should not be salted till that ingredient is added, as catsup contains so much salt itself."

A worthy rival this, as none can deny, to Dumas' immortal soupe aux moules. It is recorded that the Cleikum Club—for the soup is borrowed from their friend Meg Dods—were at variance on her receipt. Let their opinions be stated briefly—an aid to wavering student: "Jekyll declared for the simple racy flavour of the rude sylvan cheer; Winterblossom liked the addition of forcemeat balls and catsup; and the Doctor, hovering between the tureens like Macheath between his rival charmers, laid his ears deeply in both, but when compelled to decide, from an habitual reverence to the soups as they are, voted for the plain soup as originally swallowed with so much unction by Dominie Sampson."

No more is to be said save these golden words: happiness, deep speechless happiness, is swallowed with every spoonful of this exquisite offspring of Romany genius.

Salmi of grouse has kindred graces. The partially roasted birds are hashed, and at once meet, in common saucepan, a fragrant arrangement of Espagnole sauce, sherry, mushroom, lemon, nutmeg, whole peppers, and as pretty a bouquet garni as can be devised. More mushrooms and truffles may later be added, according to your need, or artichokes may take their place, or, in an access of inspiration, this or that or again the other may be added, or omitted, and the result prove wholly desirable.

Bury your grouse in a pie, and never will it have cause to reproach you. Pot it, and luncheon, on the moors, in the long journey southward, on busy days, is provided for sumptuously, lavishly—the sandwich of potted grouse is of an excellence that, were a new culinary critic to appear, even he could not assail. In a multitude of hashes and croquettes and stews, it may play a part with a distinction that is all its own. For no bird that flies is worthier the gourmand's devotion; no bird that flies repays his trouble with interest more unstinted. At luncheon or at dinner, as on the purple, heath-clad moor, it is man's loyal friend-loyal with a loyalty that shrinks not from death. Our love of sport and our appetite, what do we hold more dear? The grouse satisfies both. Little would it avail for sportsman to bag it. were there no artist ready to cook it.

The World says: "Amongst the riders of the famous 'HUMBERS' may now be named, not only the Kings of Italy and Belgium, but such well-known personages in London society as the Duchesses of Portland and Manchester &c."

The CAVALRY CYCLES, so highly spoken of by General Keith Fraser in his report of the Berkshire Manceuvres, were also manufactured by HUMBER & CO. Every variety on view at 32, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., where Price Lists may be obtained.

## REVIEWS.

PHRYGIA.\*

Professor Ramsay says in his preface that "perhaps the most important part of this work will be found in the chapters on the early history of Christianity in Phrygia." There he will with the transforming policy of the Roman Government and the conservative resistance of the old religious Hiera or cultus centres; the original co-operation of Pauline Christianity with Roman policy; the later alliance between the Empire and the native religions against the growing power of the Church. Such questions are sufficiently human and complex to offer a fascinating problem, and in the second volume the author promises elucidation, if not complete solution, by the help of a unique series of pre-Constantinian inscriptions hitherto unedited. Meantime, the first volume that lies before us deals with a subject to some minds yet more attractive—i.e., the exact nature of those Hiera, that whole system of Deisidaimonia that St. Paul felt it his mission to overthrow. Phrygia was at one time part of that great "Hittite" empire, whose character, affinities, and fate are one of the unsolved problems of history. After long weighing of the question, Professor Ramsay now ventures to support the view advanced by other scholars, that this ancient Hittite empire, whose chief seat was the city of Pteria, was ruled over by King Khitasar, whose war with Rameses II. about 1300 B.c. is one of the chief events in Egyptian history. Khitasar drew his allies from two widely severed regions, western Asia Minor and the extreme east of Asia Minor with Syria-he drew none from the countries situate between these two regions; the obvious inference is that this intermediate district was his own kingdom-that is, he ruled over Cappadocia, Phrygia, and Lycaonia. Just such an empire, so placed, was inferred by Professor Ramsay from his examination of the earliest road system of Asia Minor, as set forth in his former book on the historical geography of Asia Minor. With a wise moderation he does not dogmatize, as though this position were absolutely proved; he never draws inferences from it, but only brings out the force of reasons that point to it. This reason in particular commends itself, and to it attention was first drawn by Professor G. Hirschfeld. Among the many animals used in the "Hittite" hieroglyphic system beasts of prey find no place. It is scarcely hazardous to conclude that the system was invented in a country where none such existed-a country, in fact, scant in "cover." This condition is exactly fulfilled by the vast open treeless plains of Central Asia Minor.

This old Hittite empire was split into two parts, Lydia on the west, and an eastern power beyond the Halys, the rupture being occasioned by an incursion of European Phryges-and here is the secret of the religious dualism always present in Asia Minor; the pendulum swings always between the primitive matriarchal type of religious and social institutions, native to the land, and the patriarchal system brought with them by the invaders. Native to Asia is the great goddess-mother Parthenos (that is, unmarried), but never maiden, with her strictly subordinate son; immigrant is the dominant male god, with his strictly subordinate wife. Cybele and Attes are the popular familiar forms of the matriarchal system, but they reappear under a dozen other names in a dozen other centres. The Phrygio-Greek patriarchal system familiar enough in the married couples of the Olympian system, Zeus and Hera, Dionysos and Semele, &c., though it took hold of the educated minds and became dominant socially never dispossessed the matriarchal cultus of the ancient Hiera, a cultus that even disallowed marriage, the Hieroi and Hierai (sacred persons not precisely priests) of which were debarred from married relations. Herein, so often a chasm divided the educated life of the country from its religion—a religion that in its temple service kept up the primitive matriarchal system as a duty incumbent on all Hierai. To understand this is to appreciate the reason of the almost electrical success that St. Paul had in Galatia; and such understanding is, indeed, necessary to the intelligent

reading of his Epistle to the Galatians.

With Professor Ramsay's view of the relation of the Eleusinian to the Phrygian mysteries we cannot entirely agree; the Greeks, he holds, "must have found in their Oriental model the essential idea of the mysteries"-i.e., that "the multitude of deities in the polytheistic system were merely forms of the single divine nature." This seems to us a mischievous misapprehension of the whole lie of primitive thought—the mystery that besets the mind of primitive man is of himself, not of his Maker; is natural, not theologicalhis practical mind is concerned with the generation and the death of his crops, his flocks, his children, all of which he seeks to influence by some form of ritual, sympathetic magic; any doctrine of the "divine" unity-in-multiplicity, even with the Oriental mystic, is matter for his later learned leisure. The Greeks borrowed much from the East, but not the primitive notion of their mysteries, which they held in common with the South Sea Islander.

\* "The Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia; being an Essay on the Local History of Phrygia, from the Earliest Times to the Turkish Conquest." By W. M. Ramsay, D.C.L., LL.D., etc. Vol. I.: The Lycos Valley and South-Western Phrygia. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

## VERSE: DRAMATIC AND OTHERWISE.T

THE "Voices of the Past," the author explains, is the outcome of a dream. For his own sake, he should have dreamed of life and people more familiar to him. Because in one's sleep one has a vision of cloisters and monks, it does not follow that one is initiated into the mysteries of convent and monastery, and qualified to make them motive for a "Sacred Drama." No date is given as clue to the special time intended; the names Engelheim and Himmelthür seem to point to Germany as scene of action. However, the question when and where matters little. Both houses are quite without the sphere of possibility. Perhaps the monastery is even more extraordinary than the convent. Certainly, it is the last place where we looked to find the sequel to tradition's story of Sappho. Here it is, to silence the gossip about the Leucadian Rock for ever more: Phaon begs to be received among the monks. The father prior at once rebukes him for his treatment of "poor Sappho-peace to her soul." Phaon, indignant, denies rumour's lies and the prior is convinced; whereupon Phaon tells him-

Father, I care not for the Greeks, Or their injustice, since you know me true to her. I have great sins; but, thank God, not that sin. I never left my Sappho; she died in my arms.

The prior is touched:

I now see how greatly I misunderstood you: And more, dear Aon, I wronged you. Believe me I am sorry to have caused you pain, And shall have Masses sung for Sappho's soul.

Surely, after this, Mr. Swinburne must revise his Sapphics. The To the Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette. lines quoted give an idea of the quality of the verse. Throughout, however, there is no mistaking the sincerity of the author. He is so

+ "Voices of the Past: a Sacred Drama." (London: Skeffington and Son.) "Spring, Summer, and Autumn Leaves." By Caroline King Robertson. (London: T. Fisher Unwin.)

BORD'S PIANOS .- 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month), on the THREE YEARS SYSTEM. Illustrated List free of CHAS, STILES and CO., 3 Southampton-row, Holborn, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

entirely in earnest that we hope in future he will cease to dream; experience might serve him as better guide than imagination.

Mrs. Caroline King Robertson's volume of verse is without distinction. It tends to the commonplace, alike in feeling, in fancy, and' in form. The following lines from "A Christmas Lyric" will serve, as well as any others, as an example of the subjects she selects and the style she cultivates-

Christmas is come with its friendly greeting, Old friends and young are together meeting; Beef and plum-pudding, and such good fare, Are numbered among the things that "were" --

For those who like this sort of thing it is supplied in ample measure.

## LITERARY NOTES.

Another atrocity! Sir Lewis Morris is perpetrating a poem on Armenia.

The conflicting genders of Mr. Le Gallienne's name do not throw much light upon his nationality. From his style we should imagine him to be an Irishman. Thus, discussing Mrs. Threlfall's poetry in this week's Realm, he remarks that, "like her master, she threatens to go on for ever -and not unfrequently keeps her threat."

Teachers in secondary schools are threatening to start a weekly journal, and the Athenæum advises them to refrain. We cordially concur in this advice. Even if they succeeded in explaining what secondary education really is, the schoolmaster in print once a week is rather a large order.

Lady Eastlake's memoirs, which her nephew, Mr. Charles Eastlake Smith, has in preparation, should make an interesting book, as she knew everybody worth knowing, and was herself a writer of no mean repute. We gather that Mr. Eastlake Smith intends to make much use of his aunt's diary. It is to be hoped that he will select with judgment, because there is no more tedious reading than lists of dinner parties, and so forth. Few people have ever achieved the whole of Crabb Robinson's diary, and none, we imagine, Tom Moore's.

Yet another series of books dealing with European literature is announced for publication. Quite recently we mentioned some "Short Histories of the Ancient and Modern Literatures of the World," which Mr. Edmund Gosse is editing for Mr. Heinemann; also a similar series which Mr. Fisher Unwin has been preparing. Messrs. William Blackwood and Sons now promise "Periods of European Literature," edited by Mr. George Saintsbury, and among the volumes already arranged for are "The Romantic Revolt," by Edmund Gosse; "The Romantic Triumph," by W. H. Pollock; "The First Half of the Seventeenth Century," by H. D. Traill; "The Dark Ages," by Professor W. P. Ker; "The Transition Period," by Professor W. A. Raleigh; "The Later Renaissance," by David Hannay; "The Augustan Ages," by Oliver Elton; and "The Later Nineteenth Century," by the editor. The series will be completed in twelve volumes, and will be issued at a popular price.

A historical novel by Mr. Harold Spender, son of the late Mrs. J. K. Spender, will be published shortly by Mr. Fisher Unwin, under the title

"At the Sign of the Guillotine."

Messrs. J. M. Dent and Co. promise in the autumn a volume of poems by Mr. A. Patchett Martin, the Anglo-Australian writer, entitled "The Withered Jester, and Other Verse." It will have four full-page photogravures by Mr. Hume Nisbet, and a specially designed title page by Mr. Phil May. A large-paper edition, limited to sixty copies, will contain a reproduction of the bust of Shelley by the American sculptor, Cavaliere M. Ezekiel.

Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse's ballad, "The Christ upon the Hill," will be issued by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. during the autumn. It will be accompanied with the etched illustrations by Mr. W. Strang, which were on view at the last annual exhibition of the Royal Society of Painter Etchers.

Messrs. Downey and Co. have in the press "London Town: Sketches of London Life and Character," by Marcus Fall, and "Hyde Park from Domesday to Date," by John Ashton.

Messrs. Osgood, Mcllvaine, and Co. will publish, under the title "A Few Memories," the autobiography of Mary Anderson (Madame de Novarro), which we announced as completed some little time ago. The book will be illustrated with numerous portraits.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall have in the press a "Guide to the Establishment and Equipment of Art Classes and Schools of Art, with Estimates of Cost, &c.," by Mr. R. G. Hatton, of Durham College of Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Chapters in the work will be devoted to the furniture and fittings of schools, also the casts, models, books of reference, lighting, and general arrangements.

Among new volumes to appear shortly in Messrs. Cassell and Co.'s "Century Science Series," which Sir Henry Roscoe edits, are "The Herschels and Modern Astronomy," by Miss Agnes M. Clerke; "Liebig and His Work," by Mr. W. A. Shenstone, science master of Clifton College; "Clerk Maxwell and Modern Physics," by Mr. R. T. Glazebrook, of Trinity College, Cambridge; "Charles Darwin and the Origin of Species," by Professor Edward Poulton; and a monograph on Lyell by Professor Bonney.

"The History of Huon of Bordeaux," retold by Mr. Robert Steele, and "Renaud of Montauban," will form the first two volumes of Mr. George Allen's "Charlemagne Series," to be published this autumn.

In the forthcoming number of Scribner will appear an original short story by Alexander Black, called "Miss Jerry," which will be illustrated with a series of some thirty photographs. The second and concluding part of Anthony Hope's comedy, "The Wheel of Love," and a further instalment of Mr. George Meredith's "The Amazing Marriage," describing the Whitechapel Countess's journey on horseback from Wales to England, escorted by a body of Welsh gentlemen, are promised in the same number.

## MISSIONARIES.

To the Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette.

Sir,-I do not agree with your correspondent, Mr. Cory, in thinking your review of Mr. Morrison's interesting book, "An Australian in China," calculated to do the cause of missions an immense deal of injustice and harm. On the contrary, by its opportune appearance on the 8th inst., it enabled people to judge Mr. Eugene Stock's circular to the daily papers of August 9 by the light of up-to-date and independent information. I read the book in consequence of your review, and most strongly did its contents impress me. It may be, as Mr. Cory says, that "discouragement is not required, but words which will conduce to perseverance and greater supplies of men and money." Very probably. This is no new demand on the part of the C. M. S., but before any further expenditure of either is made, such facts as those stated by Mr. Morrison (and admirably emphasized by your reviewer) should be fairly considered. Amicus Plato sed magis amica veritas.

Before finishing this short letter, I would beg Mr. Cory to believe that a deep interest in Christian missions to the heathen is not confined to those who hold with him that "everlasting misery and woe is the inevitable consequence to those of them who die unsaved." If I believed this, I could not preach the Gospel, either to the heathen or to anybody else.-I am, Sir, yours obediently, A BERKSHIRE INCUMBENT.

Oxford and Cambridge Club, August 15.

## RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

DEAR SIR,-Noticing in yesterday's issue of your excellent paper some curiosities of railway administration, no doubt you will think proper to expose this fact. The North Eastern Railway Company now charge 2d. from Harrogate to Starbeck and 11/2d. from Starbeck to Knaresborough, and 4d. from Harrogate to Knaresborough. Is not this rather strange?-Yours truly, YAMHG.

August 14.

AN ALARMING FIRE may be AVOIDED by the use of MERRYWEATHER'S DOMESTIC FIRE APPLIANCES .- Call, 63, Long Acre, London, W.C.

The LIST OPENED on FRIDAY, 16th August, 1895, and will CLOSE TO-DAY (Saturday), 17th August, 1895, at Two p.m., for Town, and on or before MONDAY MORNING, 19th August, 1895, for the Country and Continent.

## THE HIT OR MISS PROPRIETARY GOLD MINES (LIMITED),

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1852 to 1830.

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\*J. O. OXLEY, Coolgardie, Managing Director.

\*Will join after allotment.

The Manchester and Liverpool District Eanking Company (Limited). 75, Cornhill, E.C., Manchester, Liverpool, and Branches. Coolgardie: National Bank of Australasia (Limited), Coolgardie. Solicitors-GOODCHILD and HAMMOND, 1, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. (for the vendor); BURY and BERKIDGE, 11, Old Broad-street, E.C. (for the company).

Bankers.

Broker-GEORGE WILSON, 13, Copthall-court, E.C., and Stock Exchange, London. Auditors .- MARTIN, FARLOW, ELDRIDGE, and CO., 4, King-street, E.C. Secretary and Offices (pro tem.)-JAMES SULLIVAN, 1, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C. Consulting Engineer at Coolgardie .- J. WILSON ARCHIBALD, M.A.I.M.E.

CABLES FROM MANAGER OF MINE.

20th April, 1895.—"Struck rich gold south shait, 38 ft. jevel."

2nd May, 1895.—"Last week Hayes struck good gold, equal specimens, south shaft main block,

42 ft.; value property greatly improved."

11th May, 1895.—"Hayes struck good supply water, water shaft 100 ft., 500 gallous daily; con-

tinuing sinking."

3rd June, 1895.—"The mine looks splendid." (Extract.)

4th June, 1895.—"Have struck a rich ore body in the 14 (ft.) level."

20th June, 1895.—"Main shaft is down 70 ft., struck a very valuable ore body. . . . Is very rich in gold, has been proved by shafts, length 50 it; width not yet proved. 720. No. 5, a most valuable adjunct. No. 2 shaft have struck very rich ore, and expect it to continue. The mine continues to improve. I consider it a most valuable property. Backhouse and Mathews have examined the mini

and workings. Water has risen in the (water) shaft 12 it." 24th July, 1895.—" Hayes arrived here to-day with 3 cwt. of very fine specimens from Hit or Miss." 25th July, 1895.—" Christian's have cut the vein North Lease very rich."

### PROSPECTUS.

The mining properties to be acquired comprise an area of about 174 acres, situate in the Hit or Miss District (which takes its name from the principal mine), about 50 miles N.N.E. of Coolgardie towasting and 20 miles N.N.W. of the famous White Feather Reward. They are as follows: 1. The Hit or Miss, of 72 acres. Leases, Nos. 343, 724, 725, 753.

2. Hit or Miss North, of 30 acres. Leases, Nos. 756, 757. 3. Hit or Miss South, of 48 acres. Leases, Nos. 742, 774, 775.
4. Christians (Hit or Miss South Extended), of 24 acres. Leases, Nos. 760, 761.

The combined length of reels is about two miles. From the reports and cables which have been received, it appears that the above-mentioned properties contain a main reef, making up to 50 ft. wide, proved (by upwards of 50 shafts and treacted, varying in depth to 100 ft.) to run the entire length of the claims, boldly outcrepping in places, and that there are in addition numerous other reefs, four of which have been opened up with good results. Water has been struck at a depth of 100 feet, and latest advices state that there is twelve feet of water in the water shaft. There is an abundance of timber in the immediate vicinity for all mining

Five reports have been made upon the properties by the following experts :-Frank H. Backhouse, M.A.I.M.E., Coolgardie Mining Manager of the West Australian Gold Fields (Limited).

J. Wilson Archibald, M.A.I.M.E., Coolgardie. Captain W. A. Mathews, General Manager Bayley's Reward Claim Gold Mining Company, Manager Bayley's No. I South, Coolgardie.

David Lindsay, F.R.G.S., late mining surveyor under South Australian Government.

James O. Oxley, the vendor to the company, mining surveyor under the West Australian Government, and late mining surveyor under the New South Wales Government. A reference to these reports, extracts from which accompany this prospectus, will show that the properties carry free gold throughout, whilst the character of the quartz is described as being of very high

grade, the lode being strong, massive, and well-defined, and the developments up to the present being Mr. Oxley states that the reefs of the Hit or Miss group of mines are true fissure veins of great width and richness, and, having regard to this statement and to the above-mentioned reports, and also to the present state of development and the work now being carried on, it would appear that the mines to be acquired by this company are of exceptional value. Mr. Oxley further states that after many visits and careful inspection he is satisfied that the properties are the best on the Coolgardie gold-

Mr. Oxley, who is the vendor to and promoter of the company, has fixed the purchase price at £130,000, payable as to £45,000 in cash and the balance in fully-paid shares, leaving available for working capital 50,000 shares, of which 40,000 are now offered for subscription. The vendor has reserved the right to subscribe for the remaining 10,000 shares at par for a period of four months. The directors are advised that in addition to working a portion of the properties acquired, there is

scope for the formation of subsidiary companies, from which source it is anticipated that substantial profits will be derived by the snareholders in this company, and with this view it is proposed to proceed as rapidly as possible with the development, and to at once order and erect a pattery with sufficient stamps on a suitable site in the centre of the property.

The company propose to appoint as Managing Director at Coolgardie Mr. J. O. Oxley, whose position and reputation as a mining surveyor in West Australia is well known to those connected with The only contract entered into by the company is one with Mr. J. O. Oxley for the purchase of the

properties, dated the 14th August, 1895, under which he pays all expenses up to and including allotment. Mr. Oxley has also entered into contracts with the owners of the mines, and for the guaranteeing of capital. These may be considered contracts within Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1807, and subscribers will be deemed to have had notice of such contracts, and to waive all rights (if any) to particulars thereof, whether under the said section or otherwise. The reports are entitled to the special attention of intending subscribers as being the sources of information upon which the statements in the prospectus relating to the property are founded.

The above-mentioned contract for sale and the memorandum and articles of association, together with

the original reports, can be inspected until allotment by applicants for shares, at the offices of the solicion to the company. Samples of ore brought over by the vendor from the property can be seen at the company's offices. If the number of shares allotted be less than that applied for the surplus application money will be

credited in reduction of the amount due on allotment, so far as is necessary, and any surplus will te 15th August, 1895. EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS.

Mr. Frank H. Backhouse, in his report dated 21st March, 1895, says :-"The main feature of property consists of developments on lease 343, where a large outcrop of quartz

is exposed. On this an opening has been sunk, proving a body of quartz with patches of gold distributed through, and from here some magnificent stone has been obtained. Gold showing in several places on the faces. A short distance to south a shaft has been sunk 33 ft. proving reef, a large body of stone also carrying gold very rich indeed in places.

"This shaft proves that main body of quartz is underlying from east with a secondary formation of

quartzite, also carrying gold and pyrites assaying well in gold. At the junction of these two formations some splendid stone visible carrying fine and coarse gold through it generally; here also large quantities of pyrites which are highly auriferous. "About 20 ft. further south another shaft has been sunk, to be used as main shaft. Here again a

very large body of stone proved and carrying gold in places.
"An open cut towards south boundary of this lease exposes the main line about 20 ft. wide and depth of 15 ft. This consists of same quality of quartz as at main workings. "On lease 725 two lines of reefs have been opened up by shafts to a depth of 77 it. and 43 ft.,

proving a good body of stone, and carrying gold generally distributed through it. "From the general appearance of stone, nature of formations, I am inclined to think that some sensational stone will be obtained by opening out the present workings. The quantity of stone is assured for some time as formation as wide as 50 ft. in places. Golden stone is fairly well distributed throughout the leases. Some magnificent specimens have already been won, so I should think that there is every probability of this mine turning out a valuable one on development.

Mr. J. Wilson Archibald, in his report on Leases 758, 343, 724, and 725, mentions the fellowing: "Lease 343 .- An unusually large quartz reef, apparently about 30 ft. wide, is opened by a paddock about 20 it. square and 20 ft. deep, the eastern wall of the reef is shown, but the western wall is not reached. In this paddock the ore appears in massive bodies generally, a white quartz veized with irea peroxide. In the southern side of the paddock, a series of caves occur, and on the faces of the quarte thus exposed some very coarse gold is showing throughout a large amount of quartz. About 30 h further south, a small shaft is sunk to a depth of 40 ft. within 10 ft. of the bottom of the shaft; some unusually coarse gold is showing through the quartz in spongy masses running up to pieces weighing a

"A main working shaft is now being sunk, about 30 ft. south of the present shaft. Lying to the westward of the main reef shown in the shaft is a strong quartzite reef about 6 ft. wide. Between the two reess is a band of mullock about 2 ft. wide. This seam is very rich in gold; samples taken from the rubble assay at the rate of 142 oz. per ton. At the bottom of the shaft the place of the rubble seam is occupied by a vein of quartz carrying iron and arsenical pyrites, and showing no face gold; a general sample of this ore gave 10 per cent. of concentrates of an assay value of 14 oz. gold per ton. Near the N.E. corner of this lease a quartz reef has been opened by a costeen about 3 ft. deep; this reef shows a width of 46 ft., on very similar stone to that in the gold-tearing reef at the shaft, and from its unusual size and promising appearance should be well worthy of attention.

Lease 724. -A costeen 10 ft. deep exposes the reef near the north boundary of this lease, showing quartz and iron pyrites; no free gold showing. Average sample concentrated to 10 per cent. gives a value of 10.798 oz. per ton, and similar ore is exposed in various surface workings throughout the lease. "Lease 725. - Several shafts and costeens have been sunk on this lease, exposing three reefs, and one of these about 4 ft. wide is now supplying stone fit for the workmen to dolly wages.

"Independent of the supplies to be met with in the ground, the locality offers unusual advantages for the conservation of surface water. The average rainfall for the last three years is 9 in per annum, and with a good catchment area, and good holding ground, both of which are afforded in the locality. dam of sufficiently large capacity to augment the supply of ground water would be practicable.
This property covers about sixty four chains along a line of reef shown by the outcrops and various workings to be of an unusual size, in places up to 50 ft. in width; in several of the workings the stone exhibits very coarse gold, and the sulphides now in sight are both simple of treatment and of a high

"The mine is favourably located in regard to timber and water supply, and the mining of such large bodies of stone can be effected cheaply. The fact that the pyrites are rich in gold is a sufficient guarantee that the deeper levels of the mine are likely to be gold-bearing." Captain Mathews, under date March 8, 1895, states :

"The lode outcrop in places is strongly marked, well defined, and persistent, bearing slightly west of north, and not withstanding portions of same being covered with alluvial, it can be clearly traced from point to point almost the full length of blocks Nos. 758, 343, and 724, the formation ranging is size, when exposed, from two to 45 ft. in width.

"About the centre of the block the outcrop is bold, strong, and well-defined for 20 ft. in width, with neither the foot nor hanging wall visible. In the centre of this an open cutting has been made to the centre of this an open cutting has been made to the centre of 17 ft. it being 10 ft. depth of 17 ft., it being 10 ft. wide at the top and 15 ft. long; at the bottom being 5 ft. square, the deepest portion being towards the western wall. At this point rich, coarse, and fine gold is disseminated freely through the solid stone and in the brown gossany material

Twelve feet further south the No. I shaft has been sunk to a depth of 40 ft., the first 20 ft. being closely timbered. The reef shows strong, is of a most favourable character, being composed of quartz strongly iron-stained. At the bottom a portion of the lode is exposed 6 it in width, no wall being visible. In the eastern end of the shaft very rich, heavy gold is exposed in the hard, solid stone, and also within 1 ft. of the western end there is similar class material disclosing gold of the same character.

I should judge the stone throughout as being of very high grade.
"The second open cutting has been opened 18 ft. south of the No. 1 shaft across the lode. It is from 12 to 15 ft. wide and 12 ft. deep, and shows gold as it is being sunk.
"No. 725.—No. I shaft is three chains east of the south boundary, its present depth being 42 ft. The stone raised on the surface shows coarse and fine gold freely, and a large percentage of iron. "Thirty yards north the No. 2 shaft is sunk to a depth of 22 ft. The stone here raised is of a similar

character to the former, and shows very nice gold indeed. "The area of the ground is large, the lode strong, massive, and well defined. The developments up to the present in the main workings being very rich, in others all containing gold more or less, from present appearances, places this property as one that, after a very careful and exhaustive examination. I have no hesitation in recommending as a good, sound, legitimate mining investment, and one that in the near future should visit large as a good, sound, legitimate mining investment, and one that in

the near future should yield large returns and prove highly remunerative to shareholders for capital Mr. David Lindsay, F.R.G.S., in his report dated the 17th July, 1325, after a description of the "As the main lode appears large and well-defined, and has been traced for a great length, together

with the kindly nature of the enclosing country, I should judge it will prove permanent and go down Mr. J. O. Oxley, in his report (as vendor of the property), dated the 19th July, 1895, says :"Developments.—The developments carried out as they have been by old practical miners, may be

characterized as systematic and convincing. In all instances, where opened up, the reefs show every feature of true fissure veins. Upwards of fifty shafts and costeens have been sunk to various depths up to 100 ft., and the reefs proved for a distance of two miles, the width in many places being over 20 ft., and even up to 50 ft. the over being activities and costeens have been sunk to various depths up to 100 ft., the over being activities and costeens have been sunk to various depths up to 100 ft., the over being activities and the width in many places being over 20 ft. and even up to 50 ft., the ore being of high grade. "I estimate the ore to yield 10 oz. to the ton, the gold being free and evenly distributed. "Very heavy gold was struck on the main or centre block in an open cutting or quarry at 12 ft.,

was cut by another shaft 30 ft. further south at a depth of 33 ft., and carried down to 40 ft. Again, 20 ft. further south in the main marking the first and depth of 33 ft., and carried down to 40 ft. Again, 20 ft. further south in the main working shaft, which is now over 80 ft. deep, similar heavy gold was struck at

12 ft., 42 ft., and 72 th"

# LONDONDERRY AFTER THE MEETING.

shareholders are satisfied with the meeting of the Londonderry is Sparenous which we reported yesterday there is none to say them Those who stayed to see the pitiful exhibition to the end cheered for the chairman, Colonel North, who is apparently going to give back £77,531 in cash and 63,325 in shares. This amount, and the amounts, which were not stated, that are to be given back by Fingall and Mr. Myring will not be received by the sharebut will form the working capital of a new company, which will the idea of the meeting as to what and when it well, the idea of the meeting as to what and where it will explore well, the idea of the meeting as to what and where it will explore distinctly hazy. However, the shares in this company will be allotted the Londonderry shareholders pro rata, and although the three vendors will deferred shares in the new company those mill relie London derry people have received in the Londonderry people have received. described until the Londonderry people have received back all they put the Londonderry mine; and considering the hazy nature of the new company we need not begin to trouble about that yet. in fact, everything is rather more hazy and confused than it was before in lact, the spite of all the talk, we are not quite sure whether Cionel North has taken action against the Australian vendors or the Australian vendors have taken action against him, or whether the matter Action of Mr. Waterhouse. We do not know who is on the board of the company. Colonel North said he wanted a couple of spong men to help him, and appeared to invite them there and then, the equitation being accepted. He also invited the shareholders to elect a third. Whether Mr. Plunkett retains his seat we do not know, but doubtless he and Lord Fingall would be quite glad to get out of the whole matter, especially the gratuitousness with which they were insulted for their honesty and straightforwardness by the chairman. How much longer does Colonel yorth think the secret of the fiasco should have been kept by the directors the shareholders, seeing that it was already in the possession of some who had made profitable use of it? But, of course, the Colonel cannot be taken seriously. He had to ask the secretary several times how many ares the company possessed, and he really seems to know very little about the matter except that the board ought to act with discreetion, that some things are very strange, others very funny, that he is representing the shareholders' interests, doing everything himself except for a little help from ame of the other directors, and fighting the vendors for selling the company a property in which he still expresses a hearty belief, partly because a sample rielded a thousand to fifteen ounces to the ton. This all sounds like nonsense, but the meeting was satisfied. It is vaguely understood that Mr. lane, of the Great Boulder, is examining the property because Colonel North is a shareholder in Great Boulder, and there is also a Mr. Ray there, apparently, who may or may not be a member of the Londonderry board by now, representing the French shareholders, for he was nominated at the meeting. At Colonel North's instigation a Mr. Reeve, an expert who had never been on the spot, stated that they might strike a vein if they went down 800 ft., and that vein would yield one ounce to the ton. He knew it by instinct. In spite of the explanations attempted, we are still ignorant as to how the golden hole mysteriously disappeared, and as to how it was that the great fall in Londonderry shares occurred before the information was imparted to the shareholders. Of course they may blunder upon something good, but if we were in the Londonderry jumble we should seize the earliest opportunity of getting out of it. Meantime we should demand a clear statement and balance-sheet, showing what the company really possesses and what it does not.

### THE RENT MANTLE.

It is announced that the subscription list for Richard Spurgeon (Limited) closes to-day for town and on Monday for the country. Obviously, any investor who subscribes or who having subscribed does not immediately demand the return of his money deserves to lose it. We have shown that there are flaws in the prospectus, and that the auditors, whose names are printed on the prospectus, disclaim responsibility, and have withdrawn.

## LOMBARD INVESTMENT.

A committee has been formed in America for the purpose of purchasing the general assets of the Lombard Investment Company, which are valued at £677,848. The plan, which with other information may be obtained from Mr. J. Seymour Scott, of Broad-street House, does not contemplate a reconstruction, nor any assessment on the security holders, but merely provides for a purchase by the creditors with the object of preventing the heavy loss that might result from the threatened forced sale. It is said that a sufficient number of assents has been obtained in America to insure the success of the plan.

To-DAY'S NEW ISSUE.

With a capital of £100,000, in £1 shares, the Consuello Gold Mines (Limited) has been constituted, with the object of acquiring the claim of that name and some land adjoining, comprising altogether about thirtysix acres, at Coolgardie. According to the prospectus Mr. W. H. C. Lovely reports that there is a perfect network of reefs on the lease, most of them never having been prospected at all; that he sampled all the outcrops, and the assay results show that each of the reefs is gold-bearing for the whole length of its outcrop. And he reports much more that is favourable besides. The purchase price is £80,000, payable as to £15,000 in cash, and as to £65,000 in fully paid-up shares, leaving £20,000 of the nominal capital for providing money for working purposes, onehalf of which is included in the present issue of £25,000, £10,000 being reserved for future issue if required.

## AMERICAN MARKETS.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. The following is our usual table, compiled from prices cabled by our correspondent at New York.

i WIDEND.	P	rices.	1	Divid	END.	1	P	rices.	1
Paid, Tate	Latest	Last week.	Rise or Fall.	When paid.	Last rate p.c.		Latest	Last week.	Rise or Fall.
Hyly 3 Amn. Cotton Oil Prf. Amn. SugarRing.Or Do. Pres. Do. VotgCrts. Do. VotgCrts. Do. VotgCrts. Do. VotgCrts. Do. VotgCrts. Do. Pres.	116 104 117 21 21 4 62 41 7 25 37 141 21	75 117 105 113 21 21 60 41 7 25 37 143 21 1	+1-1-4-1-2-1-2-1-1	Qrly.  Qrly.  My'94	134	Laclede Gas	94 16 30 30 6 173 25 2	26 94 17 30 29 6 174 25 41 17 53	-1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -

We have received Messrs. Mathieson's Monthly Mining Handbook for mid-August.

The list of applications for shares in the Nigel Main Reef (Limited) to-day for town and on Monday for the country.

the traffic receipts of the Manchester Ship Canal for July amounted to against £7,990 last year. For the seven months the traffic was

15,114, against £51,785. The Washington Treasury officials express gratification, Reuter says, at

smallness of yesterday's withdrawals of gold for export and are hopeful the reduced rate of exchange and the abundance of foreign bills will Prevent further heavy shipments.

RAFFIC RECEIPTS.—Alagoas Railway (June), Rs. 466 increase; La Guaira flarbour (tortuigist), £750 decrease.

Monday's Business Engagements.

burth in Topeka, & Santa Fé Rail. (Assess.), call | Middlesex Three per Cent. County Stock, call berth instalment, £408,000 £35,000 Machinery Insurance Co. list closes. Wick., & Wexid. Ry. Dublin, 12 Cannon-street Hotel, 12 Hit or Miss Proprietary Gold Mines list closes for country

Restaurance (ex.g.) Sheffield, 3

Hit or Miss Proprietary Gold Mines list closes for country

Nigel Main Reef list closes for country Restaurants ........ 40, St. Martin's-lane, 3 Consuello Gold Mines list opens.

The following are the latest rates of exchange quoted at the principal oreign centres on London:-

Feb. cheques 25.231/2 | Athens, sight . 44.35 | St. Ptrsbg, 3mos. 95. 10 | Feb. cheques 25.241/2 | Brussels, chqs. 25.261/2 | Vienna, sight 12.15 | B. Ayres, pp. dol. 13.96 | B. Ayres, pp. dol. 13.96 | Rio J'n'iro, 99 dys. 1047 bo. 8 days 20.45

B.Ayres,pp.dol.13.96d Rio J'n'iro,90dys 1018d V'lp raiso 50 dys. 17 3d Shanghai trans 3/0 1/2 New York, 60 dys. 4.89 1/2 Do. 4 mos. 3/0 1/2 Do. trans. 4.90 1/2 Singapore 4 mos. 2/2

Bombay trans. 1/11/2 Calcutta trans. 1/11/2 Hong Kong trans2/1% Do. 4 mo. 2/21/4 Amstrdm, short 12.13.22 | Hamburg, 5 mo 20.32 | New York, eugys. 4.90.22 | Singapore 4 mos. 2/2 | Madrid, sight . 30.0 | Do. trans. 4.90.22 | Penang, 4 mos. 2/2 | Penang, 4 mos. 2/2

## MONEY AND STOCKS.

ARGENTINES STILL RISING. There has been a continuance of the fair demand for loans in the Money market, and the rate for call money is again quoted 1/2 per cent. Discounts remain firm at yesterday's rate of 3 per cent. for short and three months'

The Stock Exchange to-day has been almost idle, and the general tone of markets is hardly so buoyant as during the past few days. Consols are steadier on the cessation of selling which produced some degree of ease yesterday, and Colonial and similar stocks have not moved. Home Railways are inclined to dulness, and prices in some cases are slightly lower, though none of the losses are important. The feature of the Foreign market is still the liveliness of Argentines, both the 1886 and Funding Loans having advanced another half point. Other Foreign stocks are scarcely altered. American rails, in the entire absence of public interest, merely stagnate, prices being disposed, if anything, to shade off. Canpacs and Irunks

.c.		M'vent		ices.	Yield p.c.		M'ven to-day.	
<b>s</b> .	BRITISH FUN	os, E	TC.		£ s.	AMERICAN	RAILROA	ADS.
8	C'nsols (234) Mny Do. Account		1071/ 1071/	32		Shares Atchison Shar	es. [	1534
8	New21/2 perCents.	一兴	10534	644444	4"5	Cent. Pacific S Chic. Mil. & St.	12	18!4 72%
	LocalLoansStock India3½ perCents		1111	34	7	Chesapeak& O	hio;	211/2
15	Do. 3 per Cents		10814	94	nil.	Dnvr. & R. Gra	ınd	15
5	Do.3% perCnt. Rs.	+1/8	330	3/4	nil.	Erie		4816 872
11	Bankof E'gland St. Mt. Bd. Wks. 3 p.c.		1121/2	1312		Do. Pret		21
9	Do. 25 p.c.	-1/4	102	13/2	5 1 3 18	Illinois Shares		101
14	Birm'gh'm 3½p.c. Liverpool 3½ p. c.		12134	3 2		Louis and Nas	h. +1/8	621/2
					4 17	Miss. K. & Te: N. Y. Central	sh.	177/8 1
	COLONIAL S	ECURI	TIES.			N. Y. Ontario.		10332 1746 1458 1814
3	Can'das / p.c. Reg.		108	10		Nor-olk W. Pr	1.15	1438
5	Cape 3½ p.c.C.In.		101%	18	4 11	North Pacific I Pennsylvania	Sh.	1814
3	Natal 312 p.c. Ins.		108	9	mil.	Phil. & Read	Sh.l	91/2
7	N.S. W. 4 p.c. 1933		115	16 51/2		Southern Ord. Do. Pref	1/8	1 13% 1
10	Do. 3½ 1924 N'wZind4p.c.Cns.		104 1/2	1.3	nil.	Union Pacific	Sh.   -   6	42 1358 2154
8	O'nsl'nd 31/2 p.c. In	-%	1031/2	456	nil	Wabash Pref.	••••	2134
10	5. Astln. 4 p.c. R'g. Do. 5½ p.c. In		105	6		Bonds. Atchison A	+1/8	3334
13	Victoria 4 p.c. 1885		107	456 13 6 9	3 13	Illinois 4 p.c. Go	oldi	109 1
11	Do. 31/2 p.c		10i	3	4 10	Louisville 5p.c.	G.	109 1 88 9
	1		1		3 7	N. Y. Cent. 4p.c.	.G.	105
	BRITISH RA	ILWAY	s.		4 13	N.Y. Erie,1C.1	920	135 4
6	Brighton Ord		173	4		Do. 2nd Mort N.Y., P., &O.1s		69% 7
14	Do. A	+1/8	1631/8	- 3/3	3 7	Penns. 41/2 Gold	d	116 1
12	Caledonian Do. Defer	+1/8	1441/2	5% 5% 37M		Phil & Read1st	in.	331/2
il.	Chatham Ord		1978	56	1	Wabash6p.c.D		
0			122 634	714	4 8	Anglo-America		PHONE.
il.	Great Eastern	-1/8	7734	8	4 17	Brazil Submar	ine	131/4 1
11	Gt.Nth.Ord.Pref.	1/	1161/2	1736	4 4	Direct U State		
2	Do. Ord. Det.	-%	501/2 48	9.2	3 17	Eastern Extens	sn.	1 1756
5	Great Western	/1	15934	60 51/a	4 8	National Telep	ho	1578
ii.	Hull & Barnsley Lanc. and York		343%	51/8	5 9	Tel. Constra	••••	1 43
9	Metropolitan		521/2	352			AND LA	ND.
il.	Met. District		28	12	24 0	Aladdin Gold.		7,0
14	North Brit, Frel.	<b>±1%</b>	15414	16	29 0	Bayley's Rewa	aru	7.0
5	Do. Del	+ 1/2	45%	74 76 774	34 0	Broken HillPr	op.	15/4
7	North Eastern	<b>-</b> ½	16634	734	5"0	Buffelsdoorn Champ D'Or		314
8	North Stafford North Western		125	3	9 10	Champion Ree	)	4%
10	Shelfield		48	51		Char. S. Afric	a	1 7
il.	Do. A	- 1/6	2814	8 14	1 0 2 6	City & Suburb Cons.G.Fids.L	an.	13/6
18	South Eastern Do. Deferred	+1/8	136	3/4	1 2	Cræsus, New		318
1	South Western		201	3	7 5	Crown Reef .		12.4
1	Do. Deferred		71	2	5 12	De Beers Durban Rood's	p'rt	25½ 718
	,		1			East Rand		1 6 1/B
	FOREIGN S	TOCKS			8 10	Geldenhuis	6 101	18%
	Argntin.5p.c.1886,	-14	70%	11/8	6 8		-212	61/4
15	Do. 6p.c. Fundig Do. Cedulas A	+1/2	77%		5 12	Griguld W. Die	am.	8
16	Brazilian 416 1888		78	2 5 5	3 12	Heriot		105g 95g
16 8 5	Do. 1889	-1/4	1414	5	11 15	Jubilee		101/4 1
	Do. W. of Minas	-%	8432 26	y	6 8	Jumper's Gold		101/4 1
	B. Ayres op.c. 1883 Do. Cedulas I		734	81/4	7"0	Knight's		638
14	Do. Waterwirks		63	6		Londonderry		18
	Bulgarian		95	736	2 10	MayConsolidN Meyer & Charl	ew	712
14	China 6 p.c. Gold		10514	71/2	''	Modderiontein	1	71/2 147/4 1
il.	Do. 7 p.c.Silver		1161/2	17		Mozambique	•••••	23/2
	Costa Rica A		31	4	5 5	Mysore Gold		7:5
••	Ecuador, New		29 28	31		Nourse		618
··o	Egypt State Dom.		105	31 30 6	11 10	Nundydroog		118
17	Do. Unified		103%	376	10 15	Oceana		3.5
17	Do. New Daira Do. New 3½p.c.	N	102 100¾	3	9 9	Primrose, Nev	V	715
19	French's p.c. R'nts		1001/2	11/2	2'70	Rand Mines		17:3
17	Do.3%p.c. R'nts Greek o p.c. 1831	-1	1(5%	61/4 xd	5 5	Rio Tinto		10,4
	Do. 5 p.c. 1884		33/2	4		Salisbury	•••••	17%
	Do.4.p.c. Mon	-	36	7	1 5	S. A. Explorat	noi	1312
•	Guatemaia 4p.c		2834 25	932	4 15	Sheba		2,6
il.	Honduras		61/4	3/4	1 :::	Vanryn Estate Wemmer		115%
18 13	Hung.Gold R'nt's	11/	10134	2.4	16	Wentworth Or	·d	11/8
12	Mexican op.c.1888)	7/8	883% 92	16	7 10	WestAust.Exp W.Aust Goldin	eld	65%
il.	Peruv. Cor		41/2	24	12 5	W.Aust.Conce	sn.	2
io			1314	1 1/4		Zambesia Expl	or.	51/8
16	P'r t'guese Threes		2632	2%	1000		LLANEOU	The state of the s
18	Spanish 4p.c. 1889	+16:	1013/4	2:4	5 1	Acrated Bread	•••	138 3
	Transvaal o p.c	T/8	647/2	51/8	4 2	Do. Pret		14412
ii	Turkish Conv. A.		65	16	1 4 4	Barker (John&	(Co)	254
7 13	Do. B		4314	84	6 16	Bell's Aspesto	S	161/
19	Do. D		2714	32		Coats Ord	9	2016
19	Do. Detence '91	-	1023	34 34 5	3 10	Do. Frei Eastman's Ord		17%
3	Urugy. Cn. 5½ p.c. Venezuela		4814	534	nil.	Empire (15/- p	d.)	21/2
J			10	3	11 0	Do. (10/- p	d.)	134
OL	ONIAL AND FOI	REIGN	RAILW	AYS.	0 7	Evans (D.H &		21/8
8	BAyres&Rosario		63	5	5 4	Gordon Hoteis		1914 2
6	Do. Gt. Sthrn.		123	5	3 17	Guinness & C	0	435 44
	Argentine Centl. Do. N.E. Der		703 <u>4</u> 23½	414	3 7	Harrod s Store		31/2
	Do. East		35		9 0	LondonTramy	vys	1414
13	Canadian Pacific.		631/6	34		Maxim Norder	nriti	276
11.	Grand Trnk. Ord. Do. 1st Pret		61/8	74	10 0	Pears P. & O. Steam		199 20
il.	Do. 2nd Pret		3914	34 54 6	nil.	Primitiva Nitr	ato	1 1/4
ii.	Do. ord Pref		14/2	3/4	1 0	Rail. Invest. L	et.i	17% 1
il.	Do. Guaranto. Mexican Ord		49	14	6 18	Salt Union Sh'	res	( 31/2
il. 13	Do. 1st Pret		72	3 2	20 0	San Jorge		476
il.	Do. 2nd Pref		21 72 33 67	5	28 10	San Pablo		11/4
2	Mex. Cen. 4 Bds. Mex. Nat. A		67 32	4 1/2	3 1	S.Afric.Gld.Tr	st.	4% 1¼ 9¼ 1 128 3
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1							
MINE. PR	RICE.	MINE.	PRICE.	MINE.	PRICE.	MINE.	PRICE
Abercorn(ptpd)	1/3	Gelden Main Rt	11/4	Mashona.Agen.	438	Rhodesia, Ltd.	igp:
	11/2	Geldiontein		Matab. Ancient	14/6	Rhodesia G.F.	1-02pi
Achilles	4/0	Gem of Cue		Matabele Reef.	514	Richmond	1
	514	Gilpin		Metropolitan		Rietiontein	478
	ltic re	Ginsberg		Andalesbro'Lan	d 14/3	Rothery Blk	25/0
	8/11/2	Golconda	. 115	MinesSelec.Syn	1. 132	RobinsonDiamo	
	3	Gorgen Prum		Minerva		Robinson Rand	
	5/0	Golden Crown		Molyneux	23%	Royal Oak	4/0
	13/4	Gt.Fingall Reel	21/8	Montrose Expl.	242	S.A.Gen.Devel.	10/6
Ang. Fh. New 5	016	Graskop		Monte Rosa	29/0	Sam's Wealth	5/9
Anglo-Fh.Land 2	18	Grootfuntein		Mount Morgan	234	Socomondo	
Apex Gold 17		H'mptn Plains	41/2	Mt. Rowe Cons.	11/8	St. Augustine	14/6
	18	Hampton Gold		Modder B	41/8	5thn. jumpers	27:0
	1 1/8	Hannan's Star	†±	Moore's Rhod.	1	St. Angelo	53%
Aurora W. Und.	378	Hannan's Rewa	d.2/pm	Moodie	112	Straits Develop	2/5
Austin	1/2	Hannan's Br. Hi		MysoreG'ldfi'ld	21/6	South Luipaard	3/3
Calkis Lestring	7/0	Harmony		" Reet	11/0	South Nigel	145
	8/9	Harmony Pref.		Mient	31,113	Sutherland	14/6
	1/0	HarmonyProp.		Wynaad.New	18/0	l'ati Conces'ns.	
	116	Hauraki		N.Queensid Ag	278	TasmanianExpl	
	6/Ů	LieidemergEst.		Nelly Ploneer .	314.	Tharsis	
	0/3	HeidelbergGld.	13/8	New Kand	a pm	Tokutea	
	9/0	Hyderabad (De		NewAir. Estates	836	Torva Explor	
Ben Trovato	5/8	Jackson's	219	Niger Extension	8.6	Transvaal Land	
	1/2	jumper Exten.	6/9	Nigel Deep	334	TransvaalExpl.	115
	3/0	Kaboonga	3/0	Niekirk	½ pm	77 1 6 7 1	9
	5/6	Kathrs Consd		NineReels.Nw.	2/9	Triumphliaural	ci 6'6
		Kalgurli	21/spm	Noltzykop	6:0	True Blue	17/5
Blagraves 4	13	Kalgurli, South	a 5 spm	North Sheba		Und. Af. Land.	12 6
	-6	Kapanga	14/0	North Van Ryn	233pm	Und.Explor	13%
	1/6	Kangarilla	_ <i>5/</i> 6	Oceana Devel'p	11/4	VillageMainRt.	8 2
	5/6	Kimper.Diam'd		Oceana Mineral	23	Violets	11/2
	6/0	Kinsella	118	Ooregum Pret	31/4	Walden's Find	7/0
	1/3	Kleintontein		Orion Belt	1,75	WaterfallEstats	176
	5/9	Klerksdorp	2c/0	Orion, New	416	Westralia	1 1/8
	16	Lady Loch Gold	1 13%	Pahang Corpn.	10,0	West Van Ryn	5, 3
Chatters Gold . 6	.9	L'laagte Royal,	41/8	Pardy's Mozam	23%	Wealthof Nats.	%pn
Clarke's Cons. 1	56	LanglaagteStar	35%	Pioneer	81/4	WilloughbyCon	2
	18	Lionsdale	10.0	Potcheistroom	2 3-32	Wolhuter	91/4
	0/6	Lisbon - Berlyn	9/9	Porges Rand	334	Woodbine	234
	€pm	L'derry Extend	1. 5/9	Pramier Con	1	W. A. Developt.	175
	5/6	Lnd. Johan. Syn.	. 5	Randtontein, N.	35/8	W.Aus. Pioneer	1% pm
Crown Point 1	14	Lomagunda	53/4	Randiontein	3 29-32		15
CumberlandGold 7	7/6	LydenburgGold	21/2	Rand Reefs	15/0	W. A. Finance.	476
E. Wealth of Nat. 7	7/0	Lydenberg Ests	5. 318	Rand Expl. In.	276	W.A.Fin. Fdrs.	60
Expl.Syn.W.A. 1	3.	Lyonnuis	278	RandExplring	5de	W.A. Expl. Fnds.	1223/
Exploratn Co. 21	pm	Main Reef, New	21/8	Rand Rhodesia	2	W. A. Conc. Pi.	2
LJ P	1/8	Mainld Consols	318	Rhodesia Expl.	173/8	Yerraconda	2/0
George Goch 3	6	Mallina Consd.	6/9	Rhod. Mng. &Fi.	16pm	Yilgarn Gold	6/0
Geldenhuis Dp. 10	1/2	Malmani Synd.	12/9	Rhod Concesns	1.1%	Zapopan	7/3

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### PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed to acquire the gold mining lease (No. 700) known as the "Consuello," with 24 acres adjoining. The property acquired is about 36 acres in extent, and is situated about 21/2 miles south of "the 90

mile" township on the Coolgardie goldfields, Western Australia, being about half a mile distant from a recently erected public battery and the same distance from the Big Salt Lake. The reefs have been examined, tested, and reported upon by Mr. W. H. C. Lovely, M.A. I.M.E.,

and Mr. R. N. Wells, M.A.A.S., geologist and assayer. Mr. Lovely's position and reliability are voucned for by the Hon. J. H. Gordon, M.L.C., Chief Secretary of South Australia, and that of Mr. Wells, by the Government Inspector of Mines for South Australia, through the Agent-General in London, and also by E. W. Hawker, Esq., M.H.A., of Adelaide,

South Australia. Mr. Lovely states, in his report dated November 1st last, there are six reefs from four to six feet wide on the property outcropping boldly, also several smaller reefs and leaders; that there is, in fact, a perfect network of reefs on the lease, most of them never having been prospected at all; that he sampled all the outcrops, and the assay results show that each of the reefs is gold bearing for the whole length of its outcrop. The strike of five of the reefs indicates that they will junction with the

main reef, at which point very rich stone will probably be met with. One shaft sunk on the main reef on a body of stone 4 feet wide has cut the reef 6 feet wide at a depth of 34 feet, where splendid coarse gold was struck, samples taken from the bottom of this shaft by Mr. Lovely assaying from 1 oz. 7 dwt. 5 gr. to 67 oz. 8 dwt. 15 gr. of gold to the ton. Mr. Lovely states that he estimates "that the lode here will average 11 oz. of gold to the ton for its full width, excluding

the specimens.' I'wo other shafts have been sunk to depths of 15 feet and 65 feet, the former showing the auriferous quartz 2 feet 6 inches in width, and the latter a vertical water shaft cutting the reef 3 feet wide at 60 feet. A very rich leader runs through the 65 feet shaft, and upon this a hole has been excavated, and from

these two openings the owners have been dollying out gold by hand to pay expenses. Mr. Wells, in his report upon the property, dated November 5th last, says :- "The main reef on the lease, which outcrops nearly the entire length of the property, has been opened in several places by means of pits and shafts, there being three of the latter, the despest of which is between 60 and 70 feet, while the other two have reached a depth of 15 and 38 feet respectively, the width of the lode showing at the different workings to vary from 2½ to 6 feet, course N.E. and S.W., nearly vertical and very regular, the walls enclosing the vein being well defined and evidencing permanency at a depth.

"The stone comprising the main reef is highly auriferous, very rich shoots occurring both on the surface in the adjacent vein and at a depth in the main lode, the stone at the bottom of 35 ft. shaftwhere the lode is 6 ft. wide-being very rich in gold from wall to wall, the rough metal being imbedded in the solid quartz and ironstone, while along the outcrop and in the pits sunk on the lode gold is visible on napping the stone." " In conclusion, I may state that the prospects of this property have considerably impressed me, both from the several large gold-bearing lodes, and from the natural facilities the property possesses for working economically, and can confidently commend it to the notice of speculators requiring a good mining investment."

The following extracts are from Mr. Lovely's report, dated November 24th last, after visiting the property and inspecting it again on behalf of purchasers :--'The reef is as strong as when I last saw it, and if anything a little wider. It shows about six

feet wide both in the bottom of No. 1 shaft and the face of the North drive. "Gold shows freely in the stone, and a fresh ore heap has been started for the high grade stuff." The following is from the manager's report, dated January 5th last :- "After sending last report

resumed work in the hig shaft (No. 3). All stone raised carries similar gold to samples forwarded by this mail. Similar gold shows in almost every stone broken. The gold seems to become more plentiful with depth. The sample forwarded comes from 48 feet level." The following is contained in a letter from Mr. Lovely, dated Coolgardie, January 9th last,

regarding the above sample :-"I have just despatched you the following telegram :- Great improvement in Consuello stone. Resumed sinking No. 3 shaft, down 48 ft. Assay of sample of stone being raised from bottom, 53 oz. to

"The shaft referred to has been sunk 12 ft. since my first report on the mine, and this sample, which is phenomenally rich, shows that the stone not only maintains its quality, but greatly improves in depth. "The gold is contained partly in vughs in the quartz, but chiefly in the solid stone, in heavy shotty form. The assays have been made by different processes to find whether the gold is easily saved, and the results in that respect are highly satisfactory, as 48/53 rds, of the gold is shown to be capable of being caught in the battery, and most of the remainder would be saved by finer grinding in Berdan

Since the above-mentioned examinations and reports upon the property by Messrs. Lovely and Wells, "a new and important discovery has been made on the Consuello Mine at the 90 mile. No. 4 shaft, which has only recently been started, discloses the reef 4 feet wide, and very rich in gold for its full width. A general sample of the ore has been assayed at Coolgardie, and returned over 14 oz. of gold to the ton. This discovery greatly enhances the value of the mine, as it proves that the payable stone continues for a considerable distance along the line of reef, the run being supposed to be a continuation of the rich stone met with in No. 1 shaft. Work has also been resumed in No. 1 shaft, and at 48 feet the same high grade stone is being raised as was met with at 35 feet, and the reef maintains its width of 6 feet."-The W. A. Goldfields Courier, January 12th, 1895.

Mr. Lovely states that "the water difficulty does not exist in this locality, for, besides the unlimited resources of the adjacent lake, water level has been reached by one of the shafts"; while respecting the property generally he says: "I have much pleasure in being able to recommend the Consue lo Gold Mine (Lease 700) as a genuine venture, and one of the best mines unfloated in the district." Under date April 12th last, Mr. Wells, after another examination of the property, says :- "I have visited and examined the Consuello Gold Mines, and can fully confirm the previous reports given

The following is from cable reports received on April 20th and 26th last :- "The 15 feet shaft has reached a depth of 25 feet, the width of the vein at the bottom of the shaft is 4 feet. The deepest shafe is 66 feet, at water level, reet 4 feet. Thirty-five feet shaft has reached a depth of 55 feet. Have driven in upon the vein for 18 feet, average width of lode is 5 feet. The body of ore is increasing in width. Estimate amount of ore in sight 2,000 tons. Assay value of ore from 2 oz. 10 dwt. to 10 oz. Sufficient

water available to run all the machinery. The following cable report was received on June 4th last :- "Consuello has struck ore North shaft at a depth of 51 ft. The width of the reef is 5 ft. Assays made of the vein matter give 400 oz. to the ton on the hanging wall. . . . . Lovely says, 'I consider the developments of the mine fully justify the erection of ten stamp (mill). Can confirm Wells' report of April 12th.' Lovely will take the manage-

The following cable reports of developments were received on July 1st and 11th last respectively :-July 1st.—"Consuello—Manager reports, North Shaft 60 ft. The width of the vein is 6 ft. solid. The ore from these workings full of free visible gold. Have driven in upon the vein for 9 ft. still continued on gold. Splendid ore has been raised." July 11th.—"Consuello—Driven 15 ft. along the course of the vein. The width of the vein 5 ft., high grade ore."

Considering the numerous reefs upon the property, and their width, viz., six reefs from 4 feet to 6 feet wide, and also the richness of the stone, it is not unreasonable to anticipate a steady minimum output of not less than 100 tons per week of ore, that should produce on the average at least 1½ oz. net profit per ton, especially having regard to the fact that Mr. Lovely estimates the value of the main reef at 34 feet in depth at 11 oz. per ton for its full width of 6 feet, exclusive of specimens, while the sample taken at 48 feet in depth gave a value of 53 oz. per ton.

Thus-100 tons per week at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. net per ton ...... = 150 oz. It is the intention of the company to erect its own battery, with a view to adopting such process as

may save the values of the ores up to the highest percentage possible. The foregoing statements are based upon, and the extracts taken from, reports, copies of reports, cablegrams, letters, &c., upon the faith of which this prospectus is issued by the directors, and intending subscribers are invited to inspect the same at the offices of the solicitor to the company. As a further evidence of Mr. Lovely's belief in the value of the properties, the directors are pleased to state that he has consented to accept the management of the mines.

The consideration fixed by the vendor for the properties including his profit is £80,000, payable as to £15,000 in cash, £65,000 in fully paid-up shares in the company, leaving £20,000 of the nominal capital of the company for the provision of working capital, one-half of which is included in this present issue, £10,000 being reserved for future issue if required. The vendor pays the expenses of promoting the com-

pany and up to the first allotment of shares in the company. The following contract has been entered into, viz. :- A contract dated the 12th day of August, 1895, between Arthur Edward Ritchie (the vendor), of the one part, and the company of the other part, whereby the mineral properties are acquired. The company is not a party to other contracts into which the vendor has entered respecting the acquisition by him of the properties sold and the underwriting or guaranteeing of any portion of the capital of the company, and applicants for shares will be deemed to have waived as against all persons any information respecting the same or further compliance with

Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867. Prospectuses, with form of application, may be obtained from the bankers, brokers, solicitor, and at the offices of the company. The memorandum and articles of association of the company and the contract of the 12th day

of August, 1895, and also the reports referred to, may be inspected at the offices of the solicitor to the Application for shares should be made on the accompanying form, and forwarded to the bankers of the company, the Commercial Bank of Scotland (Limited), 62, Lombard-street, E.C., together with a remittance of 2s. 6d. per share, which is payable on application. If no allotment is made this remittance

will be returned in tull, and where the number of shares allotted is less than that applied for the balance will be applied towards the payment due on allotment, and any excess returned to the applicant. London, August, 1395.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

### To the Directors of the GOLD MINES (Limited). CONSUELLO

GENTLEMEN, -Having paid to your bankers the sum of £ ...... being 2s. 6d. per share waive, as against all persons, any further information or compliance with Section 38 of the Companies? Act, 1867, than that contained in the prospectus, or otherwise.

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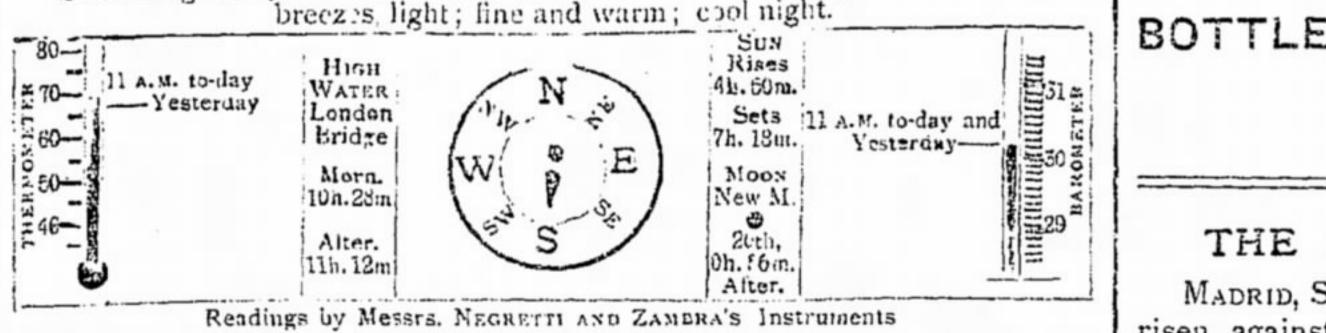
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WEATHER FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY, South England (with London and Channel).-South-easterly and southerly breezes, light; fine and warm; cool night.



### KING ALEXANDER FRANCE. SERVIA

ACCIDENT TO THE ORIENT EXPRESS.

Belgrade, Saturday.-King Alexander and his mother, the ex-Queen Nathalie, accompanied by a small suite, left here last night for Paris en rouie to Biarritz. The Orient express was very late, and the departure of the Royal party was consequently delayed until half-past eleven. The lateness of the express was owing to the train having run off the line near Staatsch, but no one was hurt. The Official Gazette publishes a proclamation entrusting the Cabinet with the conduct of current affairs .-

## TREATY BETWEEN ITALY AND TUNIS.

Paris, Saturday.—The Petit Parisien says it is informed on trustworthy authority that notice to terminate the commercial treaty between Italy and Tunis will be given early next week .- Reuter.

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# OF ALL DEALERS.

## STAR

BRANDY. BOTTLED IN COGNAC.

## THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN SPAIN.

Madrid, Saturday.-A Republican band of twenty-five armed men have risen against the local authorities at Chovar, near Segorbe, North of Valencia. The civic guard have been sent in pursuit. A Republican agitation is also announced from Alicante and several other towns, but it possesses no importance.—Reuter.

## FRENCH MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

Toulon, Saturday.-In consequence of orders from Vice-Admiral Gervais the French Mediterranean Reserve Squadron left here at eleven o'clock last night for a cruise along the whole of the South coast of France from Port Ventres to Villefranche.—Reuter.

AN EGYPTIAN PRINCE WOUNDED IN A DUEL. PARIS, Saturday.—A duel with pistols was fought yesterday morning between Captain Semitchoff, of the Russian Imperial Guards, and Prince Ali-Fazil, a cousin of the Khedive, and an officer in the Egyptian army, at present staying in Paris on leave. Prince Ali-Fazil was struck in the right thigh, but only received a contused wound in no way serious.-Renter.

## FOURTH EDITION.

# COMMEMORATING THE DEAD IN PARIS.

SCULPTURING THEM INTO FAME.

PARIS, Friday Night .-- Paris is seized with a veritable rage for commemorating the dead. Her past failures are powerless to appal her. Gazing composedly upon the monstrosity which honours the discovery of telegraphy and disgraces the Boulevard St. Germain like a semaphore incarnate, she still asks for more. The flamboyant Delacroix of the Luxembourg Gardens is a vain warning, and the endless difficulty which impeded Murger's progress to immortality and a bust is forgotten. No, the dead must still be commemorated; and if the new victims are no more illustrious than Broca and Raspail, the Republic will be busy, and the stonemasons will flourish in the land. But the last project is more fantastic than any of its forerunners. It is gravely proposed to turn the Avenue of the Champs Elysées into a kind of Campo Santo! Beneath the trees, which to-day give shelter to those wise loafers who take their ease in the air, shall rise frock - coated and austere the later glories of France. Who these glories are is unexplained, and it would baffle the prize-boy of all the lycees to enumerate half. And if you find your hundred glories, who shall sculpture them into undying fame? The answer is not easy. If an artist be employed, then most assuredly he be driven (as Rodin has been driven) into quiescence and a broken contract. If the artisan of the monument-yard gain the contract, the Champs Elysées. now perfect in its well-ordered design, will be debased, and in no case will anybody be the better or wiser. However, such is the proposal, and the Echo de Paris has taken it so seriously that

### IT HAS BIDDEN ITS INTERVIEWERS

discover the opinions of the great and good. M. Antonin Proust is most honourably indignant. "It would be frightful," he says; "nor is there any need to destroy the most admirable view in Paris." Above all, he insists that it is a public duty to preserve the distinction and elegance of the Champs Elysées, "which owe their character as much to their sober decoration as to their incomparable situation." M. Zola, who is fast becoming the Sir Walter Besant of France, loves statues on principle, and finds the idea excellent. But he recognizes the difficulty of procuring one hundred works of art, and at a pinch he would put up with busts and allegorical figures. If that scheme smile not on the world, he recommends a row of nude women, which truly might be mistaken for an advertisement of the "Ambassadeurs," and so would not be set up in vain. But M. Zola is not serious, and from every point of view the scheme is like to prove a failure. The living are seldom just to the dead. While Broca and Raspail swagger it upon their pedestals, you look in vain for Balzac and Victor Hugo. Indeed, the "glories" of France, as of England, are the best-advertised politicians, and to set up MM. Ribot, Dupuy, and the rest in the Champs Elysées would be an outrage upon gaiety. For the real Elysian fields are consecrated to frivolity. By day they are a rendezvous for such as know not the Palais Bourbon; at night they are radiant with the unnumbered lights of the cases-concerts. Here, indeed, is justified that abominable cliche la ville lumière, and some clownish persons would degrade the scene of gaiety by politicians hewn in stone, and M. Zola would desecrate it by a neat row of nude women. Alas, for our modern sense of humour!

### THE TROUBLES IN THE BALKANS. CRITICISING LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

Paris, Saturday.-Several of the French newspapers express astonishment at the tone of the passages referring to the Sultan and the question of Armenian reform, both in the Queen's Speech and in Lord Salisbury's speech on Thursday. In the Matin M. Donmer says: "The threats contained in them are exaggerated in view of the simple fact that the British Government could not carry them out any more than could the French or Russian Governments without provoking complications which none would willingly encounter." The Siccle asks whether the vigour and harshness of the language of the head of the British Government regarding the Sultan have not some close but hidden connection with a tendency on the part of Great Britain towards an understanding with Russia, a tendency which," the journal adds, "must be seriously considered, if, indeed, it is not already too late." The Gaulois says:-" The close record of Great Britain with France and Russia on the Armenian question is of a character to prove to us that the integrity of the Ottoman Empire is in no way in danger France is interested in the maintenance of that integrity and will not permit it to be impaired."-Reuter.

## REPORTS OF FURTHER PERSECUTIONS IN ARMENIA.

Reports continue to arrive from various parts of Turkish Armenia setting for the persecutions, violence, and all kinds of vexations to which the Armenians are being subjected. A report dated Moosh, July 10 says: lu spite of the extreme distress prevailing among those of the inhabitants of Sassoon who succeeded in escaping the massacres of last summer the exactions of the tax collectors continue with extraordinary severity. The inhabitants of villages situated in the Moush valley, who are suffering from the drought and the events of last year, bitterly complain of these exactions as contrary to all justice. In one village of the Moush Sandjak the tax collectors, accompanied by fifteen mounted gendarmes, indulged in all kinds of abuse of the Christian religion and the Cross, and had several inhabitants of the village flogged. The report proceeds to enumerate a series of cases of injustice and violence commuted on Armenians. Thus: On July 3 the Kurd Sadé, son of Farho, accompanied by twenty-eight armed Kurds, raided the village of Poui, belonging to the Psanatz group of villages in the Sassoon district, and carried off 135 sheep, together with twenty-five head of cattle. The Kurdish and Armenian inhabitants of the village

## PURSUED THE BRIGANDS TO RECOVER THEIR PROPERTY,

and in the encounter which took place the Armenian Ohan and the Kurdish Sheikh Bini-Mehmed were killed. The Armenians, Magar, Kevork, and Agop and the Kurdish Sheikh Guekan thereupon proceeded to Moosh and lodged a complaint with the governor of that town. The Mutessarit of Moosh had them, however, sent back to their village, and gave them a sealed document addressed to the Kaimakam of Sassoon ordering the pursuit of the brigands. A letter from Maden-Arakelotz, in the district of faisoon, depicts the situation among the Armenians of that place and neighbourhood as most distressing. The peasants of a portion of the Sasscon district, not possessing sufficient lands for the cultivation of the required quantity of wheat necessary for their sustenance, were in the habit of purchasing the remainder from Diarbekir, in exchange for fruit and other produce. Since the events of last year, however, these commercial transactions have had to be suspended, inasmuch as the Armenians dare not venture out of their village for fear of being attacked by the Kurds, who occupy the greater portion of the road.

## EXPLOSION OF A BLAST FURNACE.

EIGHT PERSONS KILLED AND OTHERS INJURED. New York, Saturday.—A telegram from Clearfields, Pennsylvania, states

that eight persons have been killed there through the explosion of a blast turnace. Ten others were seriously injured.—Renter.

### SOCIALIST MEETING IN GERMANY PROCLAIMED. STRASBURG, Saturday.—A meeting had been announced to take place to-morrow at Neunuchle-Baden. Herr Bebel had arranged to address the electors there. Late last night a proclamation was issued from the chiefs of police forbidding the meeting.—Central News.

### RETURN OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM. Potsdau, Saturday.—The Emperor William arrived at the Wildpark Station here on his return from England at eight o'clock this morning. His Majesty looked extremely well.—Reuter.

## DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S RETIREMENT.

NEW GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING IN CHIEF.

Lord Wolseley will, according to present arrangements, receive the appointment of General Officer Commanding in Chief, says the Daily Telegraph, in succession to the Duke of Cambridge, although with powers more limited than those exercised by his Royal Highness.

### IMMIGRATION OF ALIENS TO ENGLAND. LETTER FROM THE CHIEF RABBI.

Mr. John Evans, a gentleman strongly in sympathy with the alien Jews, recently wrote to the Rev. Dr. Adler, the Chief Rabbi, urging him, in view of correspondence which has passed between members of the Government and the Anti-Alien Immigration Association, which, Mr. Evans said, made it clear that Lord Salisbury's Government seriously contemplated legislation for the prohibition of pauper alien immigration, to at once take steps "to prevent poor Jews who are not compelled to leave their native land in consequence of religious persecution from coming to this country and competing with British workmen and their own co-religionists already settled here." Chief Rabbi Adler has replied as follows: "Dear Sir,-I am in receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., and beg to thank you for the sympathetic terms in which you write concerning the problem of alien immigration, in so far as it affects my community. The administrators of our various charities-more especially of our Board of Guardians-use every available means to discourage the migration to these shores of all who are not victims of persecution, and I endeavour to second these efforts in my communications to the various rabbis in Russia and Poland, by pointing out to them the congested state of the various trades in this country, and the grave difficulties that would confront newcomers in their endeavours to obtain a livelihood."

### PERNICIOUS JUVENILE LITERATURE. SUGGESTION AND CRIME.

A recent murder in England elicited, on the trial of its perpetrators, a solemn admonition addressed by the court to the purveyors of juvenile literature in which the robber and the assassin are presented in an attractive rather than deterrent light. The jury, indeed, saw a distinct nexus between the perusal of such literature and the crime of the young prisoners in the dock. Their finding, says the Lancet, has been much quoted abroad, more than one Continental journal approving of its tenor and recommending a similar admonition on the part of tribunals sitting in judgment on the delinquents of tender years. In Switzerland the Société des Médecins et Pharmaciens of Berne, at a recent sitting on the prevalence of self-murder, came unanimously to the following decision: "For twenty years the average of suicides in Switzerland has been 650, a proportion exceeded only in Saxony and Denmark. It has, besides, been matter of common observation in our great cities, at longer or shorter intervals, that a certain number of suicides succeed each other coup sur coup-suicides in which the first case often acts by way of suggestion, inciting individuals predisposed to commit the same desperate act. It is therefore to be desired that in future the daily press should refrain from reporting cases of suicide. This resolution will be brought under the cognizance of the Swiss Press Association." One of the leading organs of the Contederation, the Journal de Genève,

### COMMENTS FAVOURABLY ON THIS RESOLUTION

of its medical confrères, and, with perfect justice, we believe claims credit to itself for having studiously and steadily excluded from its chronique all cases of suicide committed within the canton. The policy thus recommended and acted upon has its warrant not only from experience, but even à priori from the study of psychology. The mimetic principle in man, particularly in those developments in which evolution sees a distinct retrogression to a lower, more animal type, has its roots deep down in the organization, mental as well as physical, arguing a pithecoid strain which only awaits certain favouring conditions to manifest itself unmistakably in character. The epidemic of suicide which has been so much remarked of late has had its counterpart in the epidemics of murder or manslaughter so apt to culminate in great social upheavals like that of the French Revolution or of the Parisian Commune in 1871. Lethal violence on both occasions was "in the air," and what Zola calls the homme-bête became a ready imitator of " what the rest were doing," in other words, a "mission of massacre." We have small belief that such admonitions as those of British tribunals or foreign professional associations have much practical force on contemporary crime, favoured as it notoriously is by tanatical estimates of the worthlessness of human life almost openly avowed. But neither law nor medicine need be deterred from throwing its influence into the scale of social and mental sanity by the dread of having its "opinions" set down as merely "pious" or relegated to the limbo of the "academic."

## GROWTH OF TRADE UNIONS IN 1893.

A belated Board of Trade Blue-book makes its appearance to-day. It is the seventh annual report for the year 1893 of the Labour correspondent to the Board of Trade, Mr. J. Burnett. He notes that the number of unions reporting is year by year increasing, and that the early unwillingness of some of the unions to supply information as to their operations has now almost entirely disappeared. Returns were obtained during 1893 from 687 trade unions, being an increase of 88 unions reporting: and the Department had knowledge of 118 other unions, with a membership of 90,660, and forty-one more, of which no information was obtained. The membership of 677 of the 687 unions was 1,270,789, the total amount of the lunds of the 687 unions in hand at the beginning of the year was £1,902,397; the total income for the year, £1,996,971; the expenditure, £2,246,515; and the funds in hand at the end of the year, £1,653,068. The year was bad for the trade unions, the diminution in the amount of their funds being due chiefly to bad trade and to the large number of industrial disputes, particularly the coal trade dispute.

## A FATHER'S TERRIBLE CRIME.

A grocer named Robert Jones, carrying on business in Toxteth Park, Liverpool, was this morning remanded on a charge of murdering his infant son. The child slept with two others in a room adjoining that occupied by Jones and his wife, and had been crying. Mrs. Jones, however, had quieted it, when the father left the room, and on returning is alleged to have said, "I have killed Robert." The mother then discovered the baby dead with its throat cut.

## TRAMP EPIDEMIC IN KENT.

An unprecedented number of tramps are infesting Kent, and the county constabulary have the greatest trouble to protect property in the country districts. Five large stacks of hay near Sittingbourne were destroyed by fire last night supposed to be the works of tramps. The workhouses are filled to overflowing, and one union has been compelled to hire a large tent to provide sleeping accommodation.

## SNAKES AGAIN.

A summons under the Public Health Act was granted to a gentleman at the Marlborough-street police-court, who some days ago complained of his neighbour's snakes finding their way into his house. The applicant yesterday said that he found one snake in his house last Monday week and two on Sunday. He killed one, and the other escaped. Another neighbour had one now living which had entered his house. Mr. Newton advised the gentleman to kill it. He held that it was a nuisance according to law, was dangerous to health, and must be put a stop to.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

An authoritative despatch dated Gibraltar, August 10, and received at Plymouth yesterday, states that the Collingwood, Rodney, Barfleur, Arethusa, and Fearless have arrived there with much sickness on board. The cases are mostly those of fever.

The Hermione cruiser, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Wilson, with the torpedo boat destroyers Ferret, Rocket, Shark, Suryl, Banshee, and Contest, and four torpedo boats, have arrived at Plymouth from Miltord Haven.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

The supporters of monetary reform, as bimetallism is styled by its friends, are very active in the new Parliament. They held a meeting yesterday in one of the committee rooms of the House, under the presidency of Sir William Houldsworth, when between twenty and thirty members mustered, including the Marquis of Lorne, Sir John Dorington, Colonel C. M. Royds, Viscount Valentia, Mr. Samuel Smith, Mr. G. A. Finch, Mr. R. Ascroft, Mr. Provand, Mr. Bhownaggree, and Mr. H. V. Duncombe. It was resolved, on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Colonel Royds, "That a parliamentary Committee of members of the House of Commons be formed to promote an international Conserence for the purpose of considering what measures can be taken to remove or mitigate the evils resulting from the constant fluctuations and the growing divergence in the relative value of gold and silver, in accordance with the resolution unanimously adopted by the House on the 26th February last." The following gentlemen were appointed whips: Mr. W. E. M. Tomlinson, Mr. Scott-Montagu, Sir H. Meysey-Thompson, Mr. Richard Cavendish, Mr. Provand, Sir Leonard Lyell, and Mr. Vesey Knox.

The latest example of the political receptivity of Mr. James Caldwell, the Radical member for Mid-Lanark, is afforded by an amendment to the Address on the subject of agricultural depression which he has put down. It is in almost identical terms with the one moved by Mr. A. F. Jeffreys at the beginning of last session. But Mr. Caldwell was then on the side of the Government, and he voted against it. Now he has, without apology, appropriated it almost textually. Here are the two amendments:

MR. JEFFREYS, FEBRUARY. Majesty that we view with the gravest Majesty that we view with the greatest apprehension the disastrous condition apprehension the disastrous condition of the agricultural interest, the prolonged of the agricultural interests and the depression of the textile and other general depression of the textile and industries, and the consequent increase other industries, and the consequent in the number of the unemployed, and we increase in the number of the humbly express our regret that your unemployed, and we humbly express Majesty's Ministers have shown no our regret that your Majesty's Ministers appreciation of the extreme gravity of have shown no appreciation of the the present situation.

MR. CALDWELL, AUGUST. And we humbly represent to your And we humbly represent to your extreme gravity of the present situation.

At a meeting of the Radical and Labour members of the House of Commons yesterday Messrs. J. E. Ellis, Luttrell, R. McKenna, Strachey, and Wedderburn were elected to serve on the sessional committee in place of five members who were deleated at the General Election. The committee has now under consideration a proposal to readjust the relations between the National Liberal Federation and the Liberal Central Office.

Although the two sections of the Anti-Parnellite party have remained unaffected in their attitude towards each other by the conferences of the last three days in Committee Room 15, the end of a protracted meeting yesterday saw a marked change in the attitude of the majority led by Mr. Dillon towards the minority led by Mr. Healy. The tendency to compromise to which we alluded early in the week has prevailed, and the Healyites have gained their point in regard to the composition of the Committee. The ballot last evening resulted in the election of Mr. Healy and two of his ablest supporters, Mr. Arthur O'Connor and Mr. Knox, to the Committee of eight, the other members being Mr. Blake, Mr. Davitt, Mr. Dillou, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and Mr. Sexton.

The greater part of the long sitting of yesterday (occupying altogether five hours) was taken up with a debate on the Omagh incident, which, after it had been tacitly agreed that it should be buried, was resurrected by a remark of a prominent Dillonite on the motion to proceed with the election of the Committee. The observation provided a peg for Mr. Dillon on which to hang a long statement on the affair, in the course of which he read the correspondence which passed between Mr. Blake and Mr. Dickson as to the negotiations for the relinquishment of four Ulster divisions by the Nationalists and the contesting of them by Radicals. Mr. Healy at once proposed that this correspondence be given to the Press, which proposal Mr. Edward M'Hugh seconded, whereupon an amendment was moved by Mr. Flynn, and seconded by Mr. Kilbride, declaring that Mr. Healy's charges at the Omagh convention were unfounded and untrue. This was debated at much length, and ultimately negatived, which was a victory for Mr. Healy.

Then a further amendment was proposed by Mr. Jeremiah Jordan, who has been acting as a peacemaker in the strife, and seconded by Mr. Collery, recording the fact that the party had heard Mr. Dillon's statement and had heard the correspondence read, and expressing "approval of the action of the chairman and committee in connection with these seats." On this a division was taken, Mr. McCarthy, Dr. R. Ambrose, Dr. MacDonnell, Captain Donelan, and Messrs. Abraham, Austin, Collery, Condon, Crean, T. Curran, James Daly, Dillon, Flynn, Gilhooly, Hogan, Jordan, Kilbride, McCartan, Macdermott, P. A. M'Hugh, MacNeill, Mandeville, Minch, J. F. X. O'Brien, P. J. O'Brien, T. P. O'Connor, O'Malley Pinkerton, Power, Sheehy, Tully, Webb, and Young voting for it, and Dr. Commins, Dr. Fox, Major Jameson, Messrs. T. M. Healy, E. Barry, Carvill, Crilly, T. B. Curran, Doogan, Engledow, Ffrench, Gibney, Hammond, M. Healy, Thomas J. Healy, Knox, E. M'Hugh, Macaleese, Molloy, Morris, Murnaghan, A. O'Connor, J. O'Connor, Donal Sullivan, T. D. Sullivan, and Tuite against it. The amendment was thus carried against Mr. Healy by 33 to 26. Sir Thomas Esmonde, although in the House, did not take part in the proceedings.

## THE BELGIAN CANAL MYSTERY.

## IMPORTANT CLUE OBTAINED.

Chief Constable Ware, who has just returned to King's Lynn from Brussels, where he has been investigating the circumstances of the drowning of Mdme. Bockel and her two children, has stated that he succeeded in tracing Mdme. Bockel and her children from the time of leaving home on the 26th of July to their arrival at Brussels on the following day. The presumption is that they went by the boulevard leading to Laeken Bridge, passed through the King's Palace Gardens, which Mdme. Bockel was accustomed to take, thence by a circuitous route by a path which leads back to the canol, and then she must have walked on to Willebroeck, where the three found their way into the water. Before leaving the hotel Mdme. Bockel placed an old empty purse, her gold watch, and a leather wristlet, which it was her practice to wear, in a drawer in a bedroom. At the same time, there is reason to believe that she had in her possession twenty-five City of Antwerp Corporation Bonds, and £8 or £10 in gold in a purse, and most likely she was carrying these in a hand satchel which has not been found, the inference being that

## WHEN SHE WENT INTO THE WATER

the satchel and its contents accompanied her, and that the weight of the coin would be sufficient to keep it at the bottom of the canal. It is a remarkable fact that, although Mdme. Bockel had resided in Brussels for a number of years, not a single person of all the numerous acquaintances she had formed saw her after her arrival on July 27. Chief Constable Ware stated that it has been asserted that the reason why Mdme. Bockel visited Brussels was in compliance with a wish expressed by the trustees of her late husband's property on behalf of her children; and, further, that she was suffering from an injury received on the nose about ten years ago, which resulted in the splintering of the bone, and that she went to have an operation performed upon it by an expert at Brussels. He, however, discovered that there was not the slightest foundation for either of these statements, and that Mdme. Bockel's visit to Brussels and its result was altogether a surprise to her friends. A Brussels correspondent, writing yesterday, says the police have become possessed of some important facts in relation to the mysterious deaths of Mdme. Bockel and her two children, and it is believed that they will lead to a solution of the myster.

## ELOPEMENT OF A PUBLICAN'S WIFE.

ROMANTIC TALE OF A TRIP THROUGH LONDON.

The story of the elopement of a publican's wife with an admirer who is still at large was told at Stratford police-court yesterday, when an accomplice named Edmund Holliday, fifty, a paper-hanger, was charged on a warrant with being concerned with Henry Burneli and Kate Whybrow (wife of the prosecutor), in stealing a gold watch and chain, £10 in money, and other articles, valued at £20, the property of David Whybrow on August 15. Mr. J. W. Atkinson, who prosecuted, said that the prosecutor was until recently the landlord of the Rising Sun, Romford-road, Forest Gate. For some time past he had had reason to suspect his wife, not only of infidelity, but also of appropriating his money to her own use. Lizzic Orams, a girl of about 16, living at 17, Red Post-lane, East Ham, and lately in the service of Mr. and Mrs. Whybrow at 54, Shrewsbury-road, said that last Tuesday Mrs. Whybrow sent her for a cab, and when she returned with it she saw prisoner at the door. A man named Burnell, who was called "Curley," was in an empty building close by. Three boxes were put into the cab, and then it was driven away, no one being inside. Before prisoner left he arranged to meet Mrs. Whybrow at Maryland Point station at eight o'clock. In the afternoon witness and Mrs. Whybrow and her little girl went to Manor Park and took train to Maryland Point. They went to a house at 16, Bowstreet, Leytonstone-road.

ON THE WAY MRS. WHYBROW BOUGHT A BONNEY.

They stayed at 16, Bow-street, till eight o'clock, and then went to Maryland Point, where she saw the baggage at the booking-office. Burnell and Mrs. Whybrow and witness and the prisoner afterwards went to the Elephant and Castle. They had some drink. Burnell went to a coffee-shop and asked for apartments, saying that he and Mrs. Whybrow were husband and wife and witness was the maid. Witness was asked her age, and said seventeen, upon which the mistress of the coffee-house said she would have nothing at all to do with them. It was one o'clock in the morning. They went to another coffee-house, and here Mrs. Whybrow and Burnell and witness slept together in one room, while the prisoner slept upstairs. Burnell here had said that he and Mrs. Whybrow were husband and wife and witness was the maid. This was said in the presence of the prisoner. He also said they were going to Canterbury. Next morning all four went to Highbury. During the morning Mrs. Whybrow sent a telegram to witness's mother. Witness was sent back from Highbury station, and when she got to Bowstreet she was told that a detective had been there, and that

SHE HAD BETTER GO HOME.

Burnell had no watch and chain on when she first saw him. He afterwards had one, and showed it to his brother George. By prisoner: She went and asked him to go and move the boxes. Prisoner: I was called to move the boxes, and know no more. Detective Liddelow deposed to arresting the prisoner the previous day. After the warrant was read to him, he said, "I know nothing about the property. I was asked to put the boxes on the cab, and I did. They were taken away, and I have not seen them since. As for 'Curiey Dick' and Mrs. Whybrow, I don't know where they are. I did not go away with them, and I have not seen Mrs. Whybrow since they went away." On the way to the station he made a further statement. "In the evening," he said, "I met Curley Dick at the Princess Alice, and he asked me to go with him to Maryland Point. We met Mrs. Whybrow and the girl, and from what he told me I knew I was doing wrong. I must have been a fool for going with them to London. I am sorry for it now. We went to his brother's at Liverpool-road, Islington, and took a cab to the Elephant and Castle. We were turned out of one coffee-house, and at another Burnell and Mrs. Whybrow slept in one bed-room and I upstairs. In the afternoon we went to Highbury, and the girl was sent for the children." At the station he said, "I am innocent; why was the girl not charged as well as me?" On this evidence a remand was ordered, bail being refused.

# SERIOUS CHARGES OF BLACKMAIL. DEMANDING MONEY OF A CLERGYMAN.

Geoffrey A. Perkins, who described himself as an American barrister, was again charged at Bow-street yesterday with obtaining money by menaces. Evidence was given on the last occasion by the Rev. F. Williams, and he was now cross-examined by the prisoner. The story involved an unfortunate affair in which the son of the Rev. F. Williams was mixed up, and it is alleged that the prisoner learning of it demanded money, in consideration of his hushing it up. The girl who was associated with the scandal, Kate Matilda Hansford, gave an account of her acquaintance with Mr. Erskine Williams. She then spoke of meeting the prisoner in March, 1894, and of his asking where she lived, where her parents lived, and whether she had had a child. She also told him the name of the father of her child. He then told her that he was a private detective from Scotland Yard. In answer to a question she told the man that her mother had what letters Mr. Erskine Williams had written her. In accordance with his request she called on him in a few days, when he said he had obtained the letters, had written to the Rev. F. Williams, and expected £5. Soon after that he took her to an office at Charing Cross, where there were some ladies, and one of them took her to a home. She did not want to go to a home, and left the next day. When she went to her own place her clothes were gone, and prisoner said he had got them. The prisoner was again remanded.

## THE ALLEGED COMPANY FRAUDS.

ANOTHER VICTIM FROM SCOTLAND.

Mr. Cluer proceeded with the charges against John Grunell, a company promoter, of Queen Victoria-street, City, at the South Western police-court yesterday, for conspiring to defraud a number of persons by inducing them to purchase worthless shares in an Alliance Financial Corporation of which he, was managing director. Mr. Colbeck represented the Treasury as before, and the accused was defended by the same legal gentlemen. The evidence of one witness was only given on this occasion. Abraham Logan, a fireman residing in Scotland, said in September, 1893, he received a letter from Gordon Edwards, addressed from 30, Regent's Park-road (the residence of Mrs. Bouverie, a close friend of the prisoner's), offering to sell a number of shares in the corporation, as she was in want of money. He wrote to the secretary, J. S. Capon, and received a reply from that person stating that the investment was a good one, that 30 per cent. had been paid on the founders' shares, 10 on the ordinary, and it would pay 30 per cent. dividend during the current year. He purchased the shares for £125, but had received no dividend. The share certificate bore the name B. Ogan Bell, director (the name by which the prisoner was known). Prisoner was remanded till to-day.

## A DOCTOR CHARGED WITH MURDER.

EXTRAORDINARY EVIDENCE AT AN INQUEST.

The coroner at Bootle yesterday held an inquest on the body of the boy William Netterville Ireland, the victim of the Walton tragedy. The jury found that death was caused by peritonitis set up by exposure of the intestines, and aided by the general bruising of the body, and verdict of wilful murder was returned against Dr. O'Callaghau (Dr. Ireland's assistant), who was present at the inquest in custody. Irs. Ireland, who gave evidence, said that in her husband's absence she quarrelled with O'Callaghan because he was very drunk, and as he entered her room for whisky she threw a glass at him. The glass hit him in the face, and he went back to his own room where the boy was. Hearing a crash, she went to the room, and found her son on the bed shockingly injured. Witness herself was sober. The windows in O'Callaghan's room were smashed, and her theory was that her son tried to jump through the window. Annie Washington, thirteen, servant, deposed that she saw the prisoner, who was drunk, thumping the lad as he lay on the floor and throwing him about.

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## TALES TOLD BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

ON THE DESCENT OF POLICEMEN.

A cabdriver named Watts was summoned at the City Summons Court yesterday for driving a cab wantonly, and for using insulting language to a constable. The constable stated that the prisoner was driving a cab by the Mansion House station at a dangerous pace. When remonstrated with he drove on, turning his head and laughing. Presently he was stopped by another constable as the result of a signal from the first, and then he became abusive. "You're a liar," he said. "Who cares for you, you monkey-taced puppy." The constable then took his number, and told him he would be summoned. "I don't care," he rejoined, "Isha'n't be undefended." Mr. H. E. Edmonds, who delended, seemed surprised that the constable deemed this language insulting. "You know that we are all descended from monkeys," he said. This was the constable's opportunity, and he was not slow to take advantage of it. "You may be," he said, "I'm not." When the laughter had subsided Mr. Edmonds was at him again, and secured the admission "I might" in reply to a question as to whether he would not himself, when accused of doing what he hadn't done, call the other man a liar "in plain English." He then set forth the case for Watts. As a matter of fact, the charge of furious driving was merely an atterthought on the part of the constable. Some one, struck by his appearance, shouted "monkey-face," and he accused Watts of being the person. Watts got indignant, and used perhaps a little plain English. Then the charge of wantonly driving was added. He also explained that Watts had had to come up from the country, leaving a newly-wedded wife to finish the honeymoon alone, in order that he might answer to the summons. The magistrate, however, decided that there was something in the allegations of the constable, and fined Watts 5s. and costs in each offence; also, that there was something in what had been said about the honeymoon. He therefore allowed the cabman time to pay.

THE GARDENER AND HIS MASTER.

A wholesale tobacconist named William James Harris was yesterday summoned before the Wood Green magistrates for assaulting Frederick James Harknett. The complainant is a gardener, and on the last Bank Holiday was working in the defendant's garden at Notting Hill. Presently his employer looked out of a bedroom window and asked if the plants in the dining-room had been changed. The gardener said that he had attended to this part of his duty, but presently Mr. Harris came down and complained that the plants had not been changed. While fresh plants were being brought in the gardener heard a voice say, "Take off that hat!" and received a blow which smashed the hat and knocked him down. He alleged that his employer had hidden in a recess in order to jump out and assault him. On the other hand, it was said that the man persisted in wearing his hat when told not to do so, and that further remonstrances led to his striking a fighting attitude. Then, it was said, his soot got caught in Mr. Harris's dressing-gown, and master and man came to the ground together. The bench, however, came to the conclusion that a technical assault had been committed, and fined the defendant 2s. 6d., with 11s. 6d. costs.

### THE SUMMER BURGLAR.

Between nine and ten o'clock on Thursday night a constable went to 57, Marquess-road, Canonbury, to see if all was right, the family being away in the country. He found that the front gate had been forcibly opened, and therefore went round the side of the house to examine the back premises. While he was there three men entered and came round to where he was. Seeing him they ran away, but he chased them, and succeeded in catching John Ready, twenty-eight, a porter. He was charged at the North London police-court yesterday with being a suspected person found on enclosed premises, presumably for the purpose of committing a telony. Formal evidence having been given he was remanded.

ROBBING A BLIND HOSTESS.

Miss Annie Conway is blind, and lives at North-street, Edgware-road. The other day a girl called Frances Sedrick, sixteen, a general servant, called at the house where she lived and asked to see her. Being admitted she introduced herself at a friend of an intimate acquaintance of Miss Conway's, and asked to be allowed to wash, as she had been turned out of her home. The blind woman offered her every possible attention, but when the girl asked for threepence she refused the request, as the call was on rent day. Sedrick then left, thanking her hostess for her kindness, nor was it until some days later that Miss Conway missed a skirt which had been hanging behind the door. The skirt was found to have been sold for 9d. by Sedrick, and she was arrested and brought up yesterday at the Marylebone police-court. Her mother, who was greatly distressed, said that the prisoner was utterly beyond control, and was driving her mad. She had several times been charged with various offences. Once she was sent to a reformatory, but escaped by dropping from the top of a wall thirty feet in height. On being recaptured she once more escaped by jumping from a train while it was in motion. "I shall kill her soon, I believe," said the mother. The magistrate ordered the girl to be sent to a reformatory for three years.

## TO-MORROW'S LIST OF PREACHERS.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—Prebendary Turner, 10.30; Canon Newbolt, 3.15; the Rev. J. H. Scott, 7.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—The Rev. F. G. Given-Wilson, 10; Canon Furse, 3. CHAPEL ROYAL, St. James's.—Canon Jacob, 12.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—The Rev. W. H. Wilkins, 11; the Rev. W. J. Sommerville, 7.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL CHAPEL.—The Rev. A. R. Buckland, 11. St. Jude's, South Kensington.—The Rev. W. H. Hornby Steer, 11; the Rev.

C. H. de B. Nicholson, 7.
St. John's, Westminster.—Rev. Canon Wilberforce, 11 and 7.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Marlborough-place.—Rev. J. H. Wishart, at 11 and 7.

South Kensington Presbyterian Church, Emperor's gate, Gloucester-road, S.W.—The Rev. W. Harris, 11 and 7.
Christ Church, Westminster-bridge-road.—The Rev. Rhondda Williams, 11

wesleyan West London Mission. St. James's Hall.—The Rev. Egerton Young, 11 and 7; orchestral band, 6.30. Craven Chapel, Regent-street.—

Mr. Langstord, 11; Mr. Piper, 7.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, Gordon-square, W.C.—Subject — "Apostles' Doctrine and Fellowship." III.—"The bread which we break." (1 Cor. x.

16.) 7.
CHURCH OF THE JESUIT FATHERS, Farm-street, Berkeley-square, W.—Father

Humphrey, 11.

MARYLEBONE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Upper George-street, Edgware-road, W.—
The Rev. G. C. Lorimer, D.D., of Tremont Temple, Boston, U.S.A., 11 and 7.

Cet. C. C. Dorimer, D.D., or Tremont Temple, Doctor, C.C.

## THIS MORNING'S WEATHER REPORT.

AT 9.0 A.M.—Barmouth, glorious sunshine, E. breeze, sea smooth; Llanducho, bright morning, light airs, sea calm, warm; Margate, S., fine; Aberystwith, S.E., pleasant breeze, glorious day, sea calm; Sheerness, S., fine; Herne Bay, W., fine; Dover, N., hazy, sea smooth, probable passage smooth; Norwich, cloudy, S.; Cromer, cloudy, S.W., Lowestoft, slight breeze, cloudy; Aldeburgh, warm and dull; Ipswich, Colchester, Harwich, Southend, Bury, fine; Newmarket, Cambridge, Ely, dull; Lynn, Peterborough, fine; Bournemouth, S.W., fine; Ilfracombe, E., bright sunshine; Portsmouth, S.E., light, fine; Plymouth, E., fine; Southampton, E., fine, bright; Weymouth, E., fine; Folkestone, E., fine and warm; Eastbourne, N.E., fine; Hastings, S.E., fine.

At 9.30 A.M.—Algiers, fine morning, 70; Baden Baden, fine morning, 62; Berne, lovely morning, 50; Brussels, lovely morning, 64; Boulogne, fine, 64; Calais, fine, some clouds, smooth sea, 71; Cannes, lovely morning, 72; Geneva, lovely morning, 57; Interlaken, fine morning, 54; Lausanne, very fine; Les Avants. Montreux, lovely morning, 45; Marseilles, blue sky, 70; Monte Carlo, blue sky, 73; Neuchatel, blue sky, 66; Nice, fine morning, 71; Ostend, clear sky, 64; Paris, warm sunshine, 64; Rome, lovely morning, 74; Sierre-Montana, lovely morning, 60; Vevey, fine, some clouds, 67; Zermatt, very fine, 36.

## MONDAY'S MAILS AND SHIP LETTERS.

MAILS TO BE DESPATCHED.—Morning: To Egypt by Italian Packet. Evening:
To Cuba and Mexico by French packet.

Mails Due.—From Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, and Madeira, via
Plymouth; from Newfoundland by direct packet.

PRIVATE SHIP LETTERS.—The Minister Tak, Seagull, Swift, or Professor Burs, from Hull for Rotterdam; the ---, from Southampton for Havre.

The victim of the boat accident on Lake Constance yesterday was not an Englishman as at first reported, but an Austrian.

FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA.—"Remarkable for its absolute purity, its nutritive value, its pleasant taste, and its property of ready assimilation."—Health. Over 100 PRIZE MEDALS.

## Pall Mall Gagette Office.

18, CHARING CROSS ROAD, W.C.

[FROM OUR CONTINENTAL CORRESPONDENTS.]

The Duke of Cambridge is to leave Homburg on Tuesday or Wednesday next on his return to England. The Duke has a series of inspections in prospect, and also some shooting visits in Yorkshire.

The German Empress has arrived at Schloss Wilhelmshohe, near Cassel, and she will stay there for a month. Princess Christian has been visiting the Empress at Wilhelmshohe, having come over from Badnauheim.

The King of the Belgians, according to the latest news from Brussels, will go almost immediately to Aix-les-Bains for the benefit of his health, and will halt in Paris for a day or two on his way.

and will halt in Paris for a day or two on his way.

King Oscar will re-visit Christiania in the latter part of the month for the purpose of again trying to organize a new Ministry.

The King and Queen of Roumania have arrived at the baths of Ragatz, in Switzerland, from visiting her Majesty's mother, the Dowager Princess of Hohenzollern-Signaringen at Schloss Umkirch, near Fresburg, where they proceeded on leaving Ischl.

The Crown Prince of Roumania arrived last Tuesday at Schloss Reinhardsbrunn, in Thuringia, from Bucharest, to join the Crown Princess, who has been staying with the Duke and Duchess of Coburg since her departure from England. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess are to return to Bucharest next week for the autumn and winter.

The physicians of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand d'Este, heir presumptive to the Austro-Hungarian throne, having ordered his immediate removal to the South, he has gone to Mendel. The scenery round Mendel is most euchanting, with views of the valleys of the Adige and Noce, the Dolomites, the Adamello, and the Ortler group. After a stay of three or four weeks the Archduke, according to present arrangements, will go to the Riviera for the winter.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has been taking the waters at Spa during the last three weeks. The Grand Duke, who came over to England for the Cowes regatta week, has returned to Ludwigslust, his seat near Schwerin.

The Grand Duke Michel Michaelovitch of Russia and his wife, the Countess Torby, daughter of Prince Nicholas of Nassau, are to arrive today at Homburg, from Schwalbach, for a stay of three weeks. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who is the sister of the Grand Duke Michel, is to arrive at Homburg to-morrow.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, and their nephew, Prince Max (who has recently been in England) have been staying at Scheveningen during the last three weeks.

The Duc d'Aumale has been staying for a few days at Spa on a visit to the Queen of the Belgians.

The Duke of the Abruzzi, who is circumnavigating the globe on board the Cristoforo Colombo, seems to have had a very good time in Japan. The Mikado placed a handsome palace at his disposal, and the Hereditary Prince paid the Royal sailor several visits on his ship while it lay off Tokio. The Duke has now sailed for Australia and the Pacific, where he will spend six months. He will, it is said, be gazetted shortly to the command of a corvette.

Countess Granville has arrived at Campfer in the Engadine, with her daughters Lady Mary Morrison and Lady Victoria Leveson-Gower.

The Countess of Cottenham and Lady Mary Pepys are staying at Homburg.

Baron A. de Rothschild, of Paris, has rented the tourist steamer Neptun, owned by the Bergen Steamship Company, for the purpose of visiting the Norwegian fjords. The Baron has invited twelve personal friends to accompany him on the trip.

Countess Miranda, née Christine Nilsson, the once celebrated Swedish cantatrice, has promised her relatives to visit her native country at least once every other year. The Countess has, as known, her home in Paris.

Sir Charles Hall is at present taking a course of waters at Marienbad.

Sir Edward and Lady Ermyntrude Malet left Potsdam on Thursday evening for Homburg, where they are to stay for a month.

The Hon. William A. C. Barrington is in charge of the Embassy at Vienna during the absence of Sir Edmund Monson, who has come to England on leave for a few weeks.

M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, accompanied by his family, has arrived at Vichy in order to go through the usual course of waters.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Paris, accompanied by the

Countess von Wolkenstein-Trostburg, has gone to Berchtesgaden, in Bavaria, and will pass the end of his vacation at his Tyrolese château, near the Brenner Pass.

Count C. Lewenhaupt, the former Swedish-Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the newly appointed Minister of Sweden and Norway to London, will arrive in England in the last week of this month.

Björnstjerne Björnson, the famous Norwegian poet, who is at present staying at Schwaz, in Switzerland, is busy writing a second volume of his play "Over Evne."

The tower in the Vatican gardens, where the Pope seeks refuge from the mid-day heat of a Roman August, has high archæological interest. It is almost the only remaining trace of the fortified wall which Leo IV. built about the middle of the ninth century, as a protection against Saracenic invaders. This strong work, crowned with four and forty towers, started from the Castle of St. Angelo, crossed the Vatican Hill, and, following the bend of the river, joined the wall of Aurelian. The enclosed space was known as the Civita Leonina. The Saracens, defeated at sea off Ostia,

The Duke of Connaught, who was accompanied by Sir Evelyn Wood and the District Staff, with Major-General Sir Charles Warren, the commanding officer, yesterday made his inspection on the Queen's Parade at Aldershot of the second division for the manœuvres. Sir William Butler's first division is being inspected by his Royal Highness to-day. Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clery will act as principal medical officer

were forced as prisoners of war to lend a hand in completing the rampart,

during the manœuvres.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford have arrived at Cairnsmore, Kirkcudbright, which they hold on lease from Major Colvin Stewart.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bute, after their cruise in the North, have arrived at Mountstuart, Bute, where they will stay till about the

middle of October.

The Earl of Sheffield has left London for Brindisi by the P. and O. steamer Arcadia.

The Earl of Morley has been reappointed Chairman of Committees and Deputy-Speaker of the House of Lords.

Lord Chief Baron Palles, of the Irish bench, has left London for a sea voyage to the Mediterranean.

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The Marquis de Bréteuil's party at Brawl Castle, Caithness, includes

The Marquis de Bréteuil's party at Brawl Castle, Caithness, includes the Duc de Chartres and Baron and Baroness Bussiere. The Duc de Chartres will in a few days go to Clyth, in the neighbourhood, which he holds on lease.

The demolition of the block of old buildings which stood for years at the back of the Irish Office recalls to mind the fact that not far from here were at one time ranged King Charles's ornithological pets, which were kept in aviaries standing along the road bounding the south side of St. James's Park, known accordingly as Birdcage-walk. At Storey's Gate close by resided Master Edward Storey, the custodian of the Royal birds, the direct descendants of which are said to have been preserved in the park to the present day.

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# SPORTING NOTES AND NEWS.

THE MOORS AND FORESTS.

FIRST WEEK'S SPORT.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The "Twelfth," that dies memorabilis, as St. John the sportsman of happy penory has it, has now come and gone, and we regret that it has not peniory and dismal for about a fortnight page the weather has bell an and dismal for about a fortnight past that sportsmen have been more occupied in battling with the elements than with the birds. been more even the oldest gunners experienced so rainy a Twelfth, and, pmake matters still worse, the downpours of the preceding day rendered the grouse unduly shy, and so soaked the moors as to make them most the ground dangerous to traverse with loaded firearms. And since Monday merning the lower grounds almost universally throughout Scotland have heen covered with heavy mists, which have proved most annoying to both been covered dogs, so that altogether the sport in the opening week of the grouse-shooting season has been the most meagre for many years the grouse street few parties, indeed, have as yet succeeded in bagging past. Very few parties of two or more guns, and over design designs for the ground the parties of two or more guns, and over design design. orer my bast years for a day's sport by parties of two or more guns, and over dogs. In one instalice, in Inverness-shire, where one party of no fewer than sixteen instance, in out on the opening day, the bag totalled only 10½ brace, but this was altogether due to the rain, there having been a steady downpour during the progress of the shooting. Gunners, who know what it is to breast a Scottish hill, will understand the difficulty and the misery of sport

under such damping conditions. The Lowland counties and Perthshire, as was expected, have so far yielded the best sport. Coveys in those parts, thanks to the extensive pleation from the higher grounds during the past winter, were found to be large and pretty numerous, and where the day was not too wet several good bags were made on Monday. Taken all over, however, the average daily bag in the Lowlands this week will not exceed 10 brace for single guns. Lord Eglinton's party on Kingswell's Moor, in Ayrshire, had over 80 brace for six guns on the opening day. Messrs. Farquhar, Colonel Hal, the Hon. L. Brand, and the Hon. John Campbell bagged 62 brace and some various sorts on Boghead Moor, in the same county; Lord George Scott and party, on the Duke of Buccleuch's moors in Dumtriesshire, had a fine bag of 75 brace; and Mr. Smellie's party, on Gourock moor, bagged 72½ brace. In the Highland counties, where the greater number of sportsmen take up their quarters for the autumn, the sport, except in one or two cases, has been very indifferent. Not for many years past has there been such meagre returns for the first week of the season's sport, the rains having rendered most moors quite unworkable and even dangerous. Fortunately there has only been one accident so far, Sir Charles Ross of Balnagown's gamekeeper having got badly shot in the face and arms, but he is expected to recover. Heavy mists have been coming and going all this week, so that everything has been against satisfactory sport and decent bags. Three bags of over a hundred brace each were, however, made in Perthshire, and one each has been compiled in Inverness and Ross shires. The Perthshire centuries were made by Dr. Maclagan and party on Bolfrack, 126 brace; Mr. Younger and party on Dalnaspidal, 1261/2 brace; and Sir Andrew Noble and party on the Castle Menzie's moors, 116 brace. Mr. Lumsden and party bagged 1071/2 brace on Tulloch moor, in Ross-shire, and Sir John Austin and party had well over a hundred brace on Dunachton. Baron Schroeder and party on Glenseshie and Mr. John Hargreaves and party on Glentromie, where tentury bags used to be made on the opening days, had only about thirty brace each on this occasion. On the Glenericht moors in Perthshire, Mr. A. D. Grimond and party had 81 brace on the opening day; Mr. Dewhurst, Trinafour, had 50 brace; Mr. H. W. Wilson, Auchleek, 52 brace, and Mr. J. C. Bunten, Dunalislair, 65 brace. These four moors, in ordinarily fine weather, would easily have yielded considerably over a hundred brace each daily over the dogs. The Aberdeenshire moors have done very indifferently so far, Lord Huntly, Mr. Justice Romer, Mr. Asher, M.P., on their respective grounds, and those in charge of the Balmoral and Mar moors had only about ten brace each on the opening day. The other northern counties have done much about the same, big bags being few and far between. One of the prettiest bags of the week has been made by Mr. B. Taylor, on Kinlochluichart (Lady Ashburton's) moor, in Ross-shire. Mr. Taylor on the second day, had 81/2 brace grouse, 2 woodcocks, 1 stag (8 tines), 1 roe-buck, and 6 hares.

It would be untair, however, to infer from the foregoing that the grouse season is to prove a failure this year. A large number of sportsmen have delayed their shooting till the first week in the hopes of better weather intervening, and by that time it is expected that sportsmen-members who have been on duty at Westminster will be ready to come north again. With favourable weather, therefore—and there are indications of a change to better things than have prevailed this week—the sport on the moors will only really be begun in earnest next week, and we hope that good bags

everywhere will reward the gunners.

First blood has been got in two Ross-shire forests as early as Monday last, the successful stalkers being Captain the Hon. King-Noel, in Bencamph Forest, and Mr. J. Taylor, in Kinlochluichart Forest. The former secured a fine trophy with a head of nine tines all clear of the velvet. This stag scaled 15st. Mr. Taylor's trophy on Monday was a handsome &pointer stag in very forward condition. On Tuesday Mr. Taylor had the good fortune to grass another stag with clean antiers, and also a very pretty roebuck with a beauty of a head. Deerstalking will not, however, become general till the close of the present month, when the stags generally will here got into more uniformly tavourable condition of head and haunch. the sport all over the Highlands is expected to be unusually lively, with very strong stags, but heads will not be so good as in recent years.

## FROM CLUB AND COURSE.

The second instalment of racing at Birmingham does not seem likely to De so successful as the inaugural meeting which was held in June last. All sorts of excuses were put forward yesterday for the paucity of the ellendance, and it may be hoped that to-day being Saturday the second alternoon will attract a larger crowd. The big race yesterday was the Warwickshire Handicap of 900 sovereigns, which was won pretty easily by the favourite, Simonburn, the winner of the July Handicap at Newmarket a few weeks ago. To-day the most valuable event Is the Shifnal Stakes, a handicap worth 500 sovereigns, but the horses entered are not of very high class. Whiston, who picked up a small handicap at Newton the other day over a five-furlong course, may possibly put this race as well to his credit.

The heavy rain in the early part of the week seems everywhere to have made cricket pitches very difficult, and, with the exception of Kent v. Somersetshire, all the county matches which commenced on Thursday were finished in two days. Surrey's two deteats during the week are notable incidents in the history of this cricket season, as freviously last year's champions had not been beaten in county tricket, save by Leicestershire in the opening match of the season. If the Surrey men are so helpless on a bad wicket as the last two matches would seem to imply, it is by no means certain they will be found at the top of the list at the end of the season. At present they still hold a of three points from Yorkshire, owing to the latter being yesterdefeated by Essex, but Lancashire is now abreast of Yorkshire, and hos four more matches to play before it reaches the total already played oy Surrey.

The long course round the Isle of Wight has a sort of sentimental attraclove to the public, but the owners of racing yachis have little Report it. There is always a multiplicity of tides to be encountered, and secondly several varieties of wind. Consequently such a race is generally described to be flukey, more especially on a day when the weather is aptly described as "light airs." The smaller boats, moreover, have an devantage over the bigger yachts in addition to their time allowance, for the bire often able to shorten the course by venturing close inshore, where the big boats with their larger draught cannot follow them. We never femember, however, a more ridiculous race over this course than that which commenced yesterday from Ryde, and which, so far as we know, is still the hands. Ten yachts started, including the two big-class cutters, the handicap boats Hester and Namara, the three usual 40-raters with the addition of Corsair, and the two American 20-raters. They had the it had them at the start, otherwise they would have had to wait until had turned. Twelve hours later, when night fell, the survivors had for Airceded in getting about a third of the course. We say survivors, to he arely ran aground, and had to be towed off and brought back to her anchorage. Later on Corsair went on the rocks oft Bonchurch, having and stayed there for three hours until the tide floated her. Britannia, having the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York on board, did not care to the lide with and turning back at Dunnose floated slowly home with

the tide. Invoni and Audrey did not attempt the long course, and sailing a

match together, the light wind brought Inyoni home a winner by 6 min.

## MUSIC-HALL NOTES.

Although every one is now out of town save a few journalists, Members of Parliament, and other public servants, the music-halls, large and small, continue to be crowded nightly from floor to ceiling. Despite the heat, the open-air attractions of Earl's Court, the Great Wheel included, have only been able to close about three-quarters of the theatres in London, while the music-halls remain unaffected. Not even during the Christmas holidays are the latter more crowded than at the present time, when everything would seem to be against them. But we fancy the true reason is to be found in the excellence of the programmes, and to the fact to which we drew attention a week or two ago that almost every popular favourite is to be found in London, instead of, as usual, being snapped up for the holiday season in the provinces. From the great Empire v. Alhambra match downwards, the competition in music-hall land is now exceptionally keen. Each establishment seems to have made a bold bid for the patronage of the few pleasure-seekers left in London, and its enterprise has been rewarded with the discovery that, given a first-rate entertainment, there need be no anxiety about the audience, even in August.

In the less fashionable parts of the town the same crowded houses are to be found. Even the immeuse Canterbury cannot provide late-comers with seats. Ever since this hall came under the wing of the Pavilion-Oxford-Tivoli syndicate its programme has had the pick of variety talent at its disposal. The result is a bill that cannot be excelled at any of the West-End music-halls, with the addition of a "sketch"—a farcical absurdity that appeals especially to a transpontine audience. Here may be heard the greatest of our comedians, Mr. Dan Leno, in all his latest successes, and Miss Bessie Wentworth, the creator of the Alabama Coon, in a song whose popularity has endured for nearly a twelvemonth. Here, too, is Miss Vesta Victoria, winsome as ever, with some very charming new numbers. Her first song, a pretty but rather insipid affair dealing with "little rays of sunshine," is strengthened by the dance that accompanies it. Next Miss Victoria sings amusingly in the character of a very wooden doll, and gives a grotesque dance in the same comical disguise—a performance which is worthy of comparison with the same comédienne's never-to-be-forgotten "Good-for-Nothing Nan." Mr. Edwin Barwick, at the same hall, might surely do something more novel, and so more attractive, than the curate song and Henry Irving impersonation with which he first "caught on," fully, we should think, a year ago. For Mr. Barwick has a certain gift of humour when properly directed, and we are glad to note his recent discovery that there are twenty-six letters in the English alphabet, and not only twenty-five, though even now he does not invariably make use of this knowledge.

Another culprit, just now, in the way of stale songs is Miss Marie Collins, whom we heard at the Oxford last night. The programme here is scarcely so strong in "serios" as it is in comedians of the other sex, so Miss Marie has a capital chance of distinguishing herself. Is it fair to her many admirers to sing but one song and that one a song with whose rattling tune and rather tiresome words they have been familiar for more months than they can easily remember? We are glad to find that Mr. Harry Tate, the mimic, retains all his well-deserved popularity, and are especially grateful to him for continually varying his subjects. Last night he impersonated Mr. Gus Elen in "The 'ouses in between," which we had not heard him do before. As yet it is, of course, not so finished a criticism as are other of his imitations, but it is an additional proof of his versatility. Having said so much in his favour, we should like to make a gentle protest against his caricature of Miss Cissie Loftus. Its very grotesqueness made it humorous at the outset, but as mimicry it is unworthy of Mr. Tate. For a grown man to attempt to imitate a girl not yet out of her teens is certainly not artistic, and comes near to being vulgar. Moreover, an imitation of an imitation is a poor thing at the best, for it is impossible to know whether its several items are parodies of the mimic's or of the original's

(in this case, Miss Letty Lind's) mannerisms.

Mr. Tony Pastor, who occupies much the same position in New York, as father of the music-hall, that Mr. Charles Morton holds in London, has been interviewed upon the comparative merits of the leading variety performers on both sides of the Atlantic. Britishers will be glad to learn that Londoners have a far better entertainment than is possible in New York, though Mr. Pastor esteems the new variety theatre of his great rivals, Messrs. Koster and Bial, to be finer than even the Palace in London. In America they have no "lady artistes" to compare with our own, an opinion which Mr. Pastor substantiates continually by importing at high salaries our leading "serios." But, on the other hand, he prefers his own native comedians. He says that the English comedians are so topical that an American audience would fail to understand them. He may be right, though we cannot ourselves believe that a Dan Leno or a Little Tich would not be appreciated in New York. And we may retort that the average American comedian is indeed a dull dog in London. Mr. Eugene Stratton and Mr. R. G. Knowles are the exceptions which point this rule, for they alone out of a constant invasion from across the Atlantic have ever won their way to the front in this country.

### CRICKET. THIS DAY'S

KENT v. SOMERSETSHIRE.

The last stage of this match was entered upon at Taunton to-day, when Somerset continued their second innings, and at 12.15 had scored 47 for the loss of one wicket.

_	KENT	-Fn	RST INNINGS.		
	Hearne (A.), b Woods  Easby, c R. Palairet, b Woods  Mr. J. R. Mason, b Dunlop, c Woods  Mr. H. C. Stewart, b Nichols  Mr. R. S. H. Haiss, c Newton, b Nichols	23 44 50 19 11	Wright, b Woods	21 11 1 16	
	KENTS	SEC	OND INNINGS.		
	Mr. C. H. Livesay, b Hedley Hearne (A.), b Hedley Easby, c Newton, b Woods Mr. J. R. Mason, b Woods Mr. H. C. Stewart, c and b Hedley Mr. R. S. H. Baiss, c Fowler, b Hedley Mr. F. Marchant, hit wkt, b Tyler	1 17 43 3 1 33 1	Wright, b Hedley Martin, b Hedley Huish, not out Mr. W. M. Bradley, b Nichols Extras	7719	
	SOMERSETSI	HR	EFIRST INNINGS.		
	Mr. G. Fowler, c Marchant, b Martin Mr. R. C. N. Palairet, c Huish, b Martin Mr. W. N. Roe, b Hearne	44 0 6 33 25 16 32		228	
ota	SOMERSET.—Second Innings.—Mr. G. 1	For	vler, not out, 3; Mr. C. E. Dunlop, not	out,	9

SPECIAL CRICKET. Somerset.—71 for 1.

## YACHTING.

## THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB REGATIA.

The official record of the finish of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club's race yesterday round the Isle of Wight is as follows: Ailsa, 2 h. 47 min.; Carina, 2 h. 52 min. 3 sec.; Corsair, 3 h. 4 min. 10 sec.; Caress, 3 h. 4 min. 30 sec.; Isolde (40), 3 h. 5 min. 40 sec; Isolde (20), 3 h. 15 min. Carina takes first prize, Ailsa the second prize. Isolde (20) was too late for the first prize by a minute and a half.

## INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

New York, August 17 .- Mr. E. E. B. Bloss, a graduate of Harvard University, has been added to the team of the New York Athletic Club, which is to meet a team of the London Athletic Club next month. Mr. Bloss was once champion for the long jump in the inter-collegiate contests, and in 1893 he jumped 23 it. 4 in. - Reuter.

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THE LAND CO. WILL SELL by AUCTION, WEDNESDAY, August 21, at 1 r.M., in Marquee on Westcliffs, 1.5 FREE-HOLD PLOTS of various sizes, 18ft. to 40 ft. | known chartered accountants, of 11, Queen Victoriafrontages, liberal depths, fronting Marina and Westclifis. Good roads without charges. Tithe free and the land tax is redeemed. Ten per cent. deposit and balance sixteen quarters. Free abstracts and free deeds. Special train, Fenchurch, 11 A.M., 2s. 6d. return. Lunch and plans free, LAND CO., 67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C.

DRONDESBURY, N.W., twenty D minutes' drive of Hyde Park .- To BE | been expended on the premises and fittings, which SOLD, a handsome DETACHED DOUBLE- | have been charged to expenses. This should pro- letter, to FRONTED RESIDENCE, situate in an open | perly form a charge on capital account, and had position, with nice view of Hampstead. Only five | this mode been adopted the profits would have been minutes' walk of Brondesbury Stations on L. and | proportionately greater. N.W. and N.L. and Metropolitan Railways. It is approached by a carriage sweep, has space for the | wide experience. They include Mr. Richard Spurerection of stable and coach house; garden in rear. Contains four reception, eight bed, and one manager (who has been associated with him in the dressing room, bath room with lavatory (h. and | business for 17 years), thus ensuring the same managec.), and ample domestic offices. Is fitted with | ment that has been so successful in the past. every modern convenience, has just been hand- It is also intended to retain the present staff of somely redecorated throughout ready for imme- assistants at all the shops on the same arrangements | THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION, diate occupation. The sanitary arrangements are that now exist with the vendor. The vendor has of the very best description. Lease 78 years at £16. entered into an agreement not to engage in any Price for immediate sale, including fixtures and ! trade of a similar nature, directly or indirectly, during fittings, only £1,575, of which £1,000 or more can | a period of 20 years within 100 miles of London. owner, Mr. Chambers, Gledholt House, Cavendish- tinued success of the business by agreeing to accept road, Brondesbury, N.W., one minute of property. as their remuneration 5 per cent. per annum on the

TO LET.—Handsome FURNISHED APARTMENTS for Gentleman, 30s. per week .- A., 36, Great Russell-street.

DICHARD SPURGEON (LIMITED) (Mancle and Costume Manufacturers, &c.) Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1362 to CAPITAL £70,000 in 70,000 shares of £1 each,

divided into 6 per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares... 250,000, Ordinary Shares ......£20,000. The vendor is willing to take the whole of the ordinary shares in part payment of the purchase

ISSUE of £50,000 6 per cent, cumulative preference shares (preferential both as to capital and divi dend) and £20,000 ordinary shares; payable os. on application, es. on allotment, and the balance one month after allotment.

It is not intended to create any debenture debt or mortgages, so that the preserence shares will be the first charge on the whole undertaking.

## DIRECTORS.

\*Mr. Richard Spurgeon, 91 and 93, Newington-Mr. C. V. Couldridge, 131, Newington-causeway, Mr. Alfred Maw (Chairman, Maw, Till, Kirke, and

Mr. Arthur Williams, 4, Westwood-park, N. Mr. Robert Emery, Stoke Newington Bon \* Will join the Board after Allotment.

BANKERS.-London and Westminster Bank (Ltd.) Head Office, Lothbury, L.C., and Southwark Branch, 6, Borough High-street, S.E. Solicitors. - Messrs. C. J. Smith and Gofton, 16,

Mark-lane, London, E.C., and Woodford. SECRETARY AND REGISTSRED OFFICES. -- Mr. F Newman, 131, Newington-causeway, S.F.

## PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed to acquire as a at the following important centres, namely :--

91 and 95, Newington-causeway. 107, Newington-causewa... 131, 133, 135, Newington-causeway. 29, Buckingham Palace-road. 43, Brompton-read. 237, Brompton read. 87, King-street, Hammersmith. 138, Upper-street, Islington. 177, Upper-street, Islington. 528, Kingsland-road. 371, Mare-street, Hackney. 335, High Holborn.

127 and 129, High-street, Deptford. The whole of the properties occupy good positions, and are held under leases granted on favourable ! terms, and have been expensively fitted up by the

The business is one of the most extensive of its kind in London, and has a high reputation. It has ! steadily grown until it acquired its present position. the chief aim of the vendor being the supply of are free. Holders of resident appointments are also mantles, costumes, and waterproofs of the latest fashions, and of superior quality at a reasonable

company to take over.

Messrs. Mickelwright and Coatsworth, the wellstreet, E.C., have examined the books and accounts ! of the firm, for the years 1892, 1893, and 1894. They state the sales to have been £124,072 8s. 2d., the pur-The profit, therefore, for the three years was £16,5160s. 7d., or equal to £5,505 6s. 10d. per annum. Messrs. Mickelwright and Coarsworth also state that considerable amounts have, during the three years,

The directors are all practical business men of geon (the vendor) and Mr. C. V. Couldridge, his profits earned in each year, with a small fixed sum

The value of shares in industrial trading com-

John Barker & Co. 5 51 61 71 1 214 344 Walis & Co..... 5 6 119 198 1 216 218 Evans & Co...... 1 6 Roberts (T.R.&Co.) 1 5 1 114 1 115 154 1 356 376 Harrod's Stores ... 133 133 Roberts Stores ...

The directors propose to extend the operations of this company by adding several new departments to the business, by which they believe the profits in the future will be very largely increased. Taking the average net profits for the three years

at £5,500 per annum, there will be required to pay dividends of

6 per cent. on £50,000 cumulative pre-leaving a surplus of £2,505 available for dividences

on the ordinary shares, directors' remuneration, and reserves, without in any way taking into consideration the profit that may fairly be expected from the proposed extensions. The purchase price has been fixed by the vendor at the sum of £50,000 payable as to £25,000 in ca-b; and the balance in preference and or ordinary

shares or cash, at the option of the directors. The purchase includes the whole of the valuable leasehold premises and shops, the fittings and fixtures (valued at \$27.500), together with the entire stock in trade, which is guaranteed by the vender to be not less (taken at invoice cost) than £17,500 on the date of the transfer to the company, and the goodwill of the business valued at £20,000, represented by the entire issue of Ordinary Shares. An agreement for sale and purchase has been entered into, and is dated the 2nd day of August, 1895, and made between Richard Spurgeon, the vendor of the one part, and the company of the other part. There are other agreements and

arrangements made by the vendor (on his own behalf) relating to the formation of the company, and applicants for shares will be deemed to waive all rights (if any) to particulars thereof under Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, or otherwise. The memorandum and articles of association, the accountants' report, and the above agreement can be seen at the offices of the solicitors of the com-

As plications for shares must be made on the form a companying the prospectus, and forwarded to the bankers of the company with the amount of the going contern the well-known business of Mr. | dep sit. If no allotment is made, the deposit will Richard Spurgeon, manufacturer and dealer in | be returned in full, and where the number of shares mantles, costumes, and waterproofs, which has been | alietted is less than that applied for, the balance established over thirty years, and is now carried on I will be placed towards the substment money due in respect of the shares allotted, and any excess returned to the applicant.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained from the solicitors, or from the secretary at the offices of the company. August 8th, 1895.

### LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The WINTER SESSION will commence on Tuesday, October 1. The hospital is the largest general hospital in the kingdom, and contains nearly 800 beas. Number of in-patients last year, 9,703; out-patients, 123,315; accidents, 12,733. Surgical operations daily. Major operations in

Appointments: - Forty qualified resident appointments are made annually. Dressers, clinical, postmortem clerks, and maternity assistants are appointed every three months. All appointments provided free board.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES .- Entrance Scholarships, value £120, £60, £60, £35, £30, and £20, will The business being conducted strictly upon a cash be offered for competition at the end of September. principle, there are no book debts whatever for the | -Numerous Scholarships and Prizes are given FERS. -- 120 guineas in one payment, or 130 guineas

by instalments. A reduction of 15 guineas is allowed to the sons of members of the profession. Luncheons or dinners at moderate charges can be obtained in the Students' Club. The Studentchases for the same period £72,657 10s. 10d., and the ; Clubs Union, embracing all the scientific, social, wages, rents, and other outgoings at £34,89816s. 9a'. 1 and athletic clubs, are available to all students. The Clubs Union Ground is at Lower Edmonton. The Metropolitan, Metropolitan District, East London, and South Eastern railway stations are close to the Hospital and College. For further informtion apply, personally or by

> MUNRO SCOTT, Warden. Mile End, E.

CHRIST CHURCH, WESTMINSTER

BRIDGE-ROAD. - Rev. RHONDDA WILLIAMS (of Bradford), 11 and 6.30. P.S.A. (men only) 3.30. Short speaking; vocal solos, band and choir. CHITRAL.

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the parishes of Cricket St. Thomas. Winsham, If not sold in that manner, then in a large number Wayford, Cudworth, Chaffcomle, Chill miton, of convenient lots tunless in the meantime in accep-Crewkerne, Hawkelturch. Thorncombe, 1. no- inhie offer be made for the whole estate by private windsor, and Wootton Fitzpaine, containing andil treaty). about 5,082 acres, extending from the home or Cricket St. Thomas portion (which is about midway between Chard and Crewkerne) southernwards to other lands near towards Axminster, and almost to the sea by Lyme Regis.

The main line of the London and South Western Railway runs through a portion of the estate. Chard Junction and Chard Town Stations are within three miles of the mansion. At Chard Town there is a connection with the Great Western Railway, and the facility of communication with London and all parts of the kingdom rapid and easy.

The city of Exeter and towns of Taunton, Bridgwater, Yeovil, Axminster, Lyme Regis, Charmouth, Sidmouth, Ilminster, Chard, Crewkerne, Bridport, Honiton, and Wellington are within

near distance. The mansion, Cricket House, has the advantage of not being over large, but exceedingly comfortable. The principal froms open into charming conservatories and Italian colonnades, overlooking ex-

quisitely beautiful gardens and terrace walks.

Its situation, at an elevation of about 455 ft. above sea level, in a splen lidly timbered park of about 800 acres, yet sheltered, and with a delightful view to the south to vards the sea, is admirable. The gardens, glashouses, orchards, stabling, lodges, and all such addenda are in character with the mansion house. The neighbourhood of the whole property is exceedingly beautiful and healthy, and the views obtainable from innumerable points over the estate marvellous for loveliness and extent.

From Windwhistle, one of the highest points on the property, some 700 feet above sea level, magnificent and extensive views over the counties of Somerset, Dorset, and Devon are obtained, embracing nearly the whole of Somerset from north to south. To the northward the Bristol Channel, and on a clear day the distant shores of Wales, the Steep Hel as at Weston, the Mendip, Quanteck, and Brendon Hills, and as the eye ranges southernward across the vale of Taumon Deane it extends to Seaton, with the English Channel in the extreme south, a point of interest in the county where the two Channels are visible.

The coverts on the estate, which comprise a total area of about 550 acres, are most excellent for sporting purposes. The preperty is intersected and hounded for a considerable distance by the River Axe and its tributaries, which, together with a we lstocked trout stream running through the park close to the mansion house, afford about six miles of first-rate fishing.

There is excellent hunting in the district with the Cotley Harriers, the Seavington Harriers, the Cattistock Harriers, the Taunton Vale and the Blackmoor Vale Foxhounds, and the Deven and Somerset Staghounds. The Cuhnstock Otter Hounds often meet on the estate. There is also a weil-stocked rabbit warren at Monckton Wyld. The soil is of a varied character, embracing the lower lias, marlstone, Midford sands, upper green sand and chalk, forming excellent sheep lands, rich pasture and fertile arable lands. A noteworthy feature in the property is the large quantity of grass land, some, 3.300 acres, a proportion in an entirety of about 5,682 acres, which very tew estates possess.

At Monckton Wyld an attractive residence, known as "Tempest," has been recently erected for the purposes of a shooring-box. At Wayford and Wild Court are two interesting old manor houses of the sixteenth century, and

with many historic reminiscences. In addition to the mansion and park there are thirty five farms, known as :-In the Cricket St. Thomas and Winsham portions -- Manor Farm (Cricket) Home, Purtington, Puthill, Luc, Midnell, Wayford, Ashcombe, Hey, Paull's Ash, Closewood, and the Manor Farm (Winsham)

Court, Furzehill, Bingley, Piercy, Spearhay, Northay and Synderford. In the Monckton Wyld portion :- Higher Pound, Lower Pound, Reed's Barn, Ridge, Dedpen,

In the Hawkchurch and Synderford portions :- Wild

Champernhayes, Higher Wyld, Lower Wyld, Northwood, Stubbs, Smiths. Penn, Membury's, Forest, Eisdon's, and Monckton Wyld. Also the principal parts of the village of Winsham; the fully licensed premises known as the "Horse Shoe" Inn, Hawkchurch; a water corn and grist mill, known as Ammerham Mill; and various cottages, gardens, small holdings, accommodation lands, woods and plantations, and leasehold properties. Also included in the sale are the manors or reputed

manors of Cricket St. Thomas, Winsham, and Wild Court.

The total gross rental of the property, including a moderate estimate for the mansion house, woods, and lands in hand, is upwards of £7,000 a year. The auctioneers believe that no sounder landed investment than this property, whether considered as a whole or in its detailed parts, has been offered to public competition. MESSRS. HAMNETT and CO. (in conjunction with Messrs. WAIN-WRIGHTS and HEARD) are honoured with

The WEST of ENGLAND FREEHOLD instructions to offer this magnificent Estate by ESTATES of the Right Hon. General Viscount Bridgert, G.C.B.

In the counties of Somerset and Dorset, and in one o'clock each cay precisety, first as a whole, and one o'clock each cay precisety, first as a whole, and the counties of Somerset and Dorset.

Mr. Win. Hodder, the Clerk of Works, Win. sham, Chard, will render every teasonable tachte to intending purchasers wishing to inspect the Cricket St. Thomas portion of the property; : :: Mr. John Dimon, of Coursey, Hawkenurca, A. minster, will render the same facilities with reged to the Hawkchurch and Monckton Wyla e.tio. The mansion may be viewed by cards obtaining of the auctioneers.

When published, detailed particulars, professing illustrated, with many plans, may, for the convenience of intending purchasers, he inspected at (but not removed from) the following places :-

Reading ....... The " Queen's" Hotel. Batin ..... The "Grand Pump Room" hotel Eristoi ...... The " Grand" Hotel. Bridgwater ..... The "Clarence" Hotel. Taunton ......... The " London " liutel. Exeter ...... The " New London' Hotel.

Piymouth ...... The "Royal Horei." Basingstoke ..... The " Ked Lion ' Hotel. Andover ...... The "Star and Garter Hotel Salisbury ...... The "White Hart" Hotel. Winchester ..... The "The George" Hotel. Southampton ... The "Dolphin 'Hotel. Bourgemouth ... The "Royal Bath" ilotel.

Axminster ...... The "George" flotel. Bridport ...... The "Bull" Hotel. Chard ..... The "George ' Hetel. Charmouth ..... The "Coaca and Horses" Hotel. Crewkerne ..... The "Ceorge" Hotel. Dorchester ..... The "King's Head 'Hotel. Frome ...... The "George" Hotel.

Hawkchurch ... The "Horse Shoe" lan. ... At Mr. J. Dimon's, Coursey. Honiton ...... The "Dolphin" Hotel. liminster ...... The "George" Hotel. Langport ...... The "Langport Arms. Lyme Regis ..... The "Reyal Lion" Hotel. Seaton ...... The " Pole Arms" Hotel. Shepton Mallet.. The "George" Hotel.

Sherborns...... The "Digby Hotel. Sidmouta ...... The "York Hotel. Tiverson ...... The "Palmerston" Hotel. Wells ...... The "Swan" Hotel. Winsham ...... At Mr. Win. Houder's, Clerk of Do. ...... The "Bell" Hotel.

...... The "George' Hotel. Yatton ..... The "Railway" Hotel. Yeavil..... The "Three Choughs Hotel. For particulars and general information concerning the conduct of the sale, application should be made to Messrs. Wa navigots and Heard, Viscount Bridport's stewards, Shepton Mallet, Somerselshire; Messrs. Capel Cure and Ball, solicitors. 32, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; Mesers, Broughton, Nocion,

and Broughton, solicitors. 12, Great Mailboroughstreet, W.; Messrs. Hanmett and Co., auctioneets 55, Pall Mall (opposite Marlborough House), S.W. Personal Accidents. | Railway Accidents Fidelity Guarantees. | Flate Glass. Employers' Liability.

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